Volume 162 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

August 25 1952

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

AUG 25 '52

Volume 162 No. 8 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | August 25, 1952

Pyridin Overall Curb Viewed Needless Now

A recommedation that no allocation or limitation orders be adopted for refined, two-degree pyridin at this time was placed before the National Production Authority August 19 by members of the refined pyridin industry advisory committee. Instead, the industry group urged that the present procedure of using directives and DO-ratings be continued.

In substantiation of its claim that overall curbs are unnecessary now, the committee reported that the industry had experienced no unusual pressure for shipment of pyridin as a result of the recent steel strike. NPA officials, pointed out, however, that estimated requirements for refined, two-degree pyridin during the last half of this year will far exceed expected production.

A survey of the principal users of pyridin revealed requirements of 1,100,000 pounds for the last half of the year, against an estimated output of 675,000 pounds, agency officials stated. Production in 1951 approximated 2,100,000 pounds. With production averaging only slightly higher than the 1951 rate for the first six months of 1952, it has been estimated that the steel strike caused a loss of slightly more than 400,000 pounds of pyridin.

A canvas of the major end-uses for pyridin, it was stated, indicates that needs for military and essential civilian uses will amount to 110 to 120 percent of the 675,000 pounds to be produced in the last half of the year.

Although NPA officials reported that they had been subject to considerable pressure to secure pyridin for consumers, committee members stated that this same pressure had not been felt by producers. Government officials also questioned whether the tight supply situation on pyridin which exists under normal conditions possibly could be intensified at a later date by the strike loss in production. Industry members reported that they could foresee no delayed reaction from the strike and felt that consumers requesting assistance from NPA in obtaining pyridin should be referred to the producers.

Fertilizer Export Curbs Are Liberalized by OIT

Exports of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers have been placed under "open end" licensing for the year ending June 30, 1953, by the Office of International Trade. Exports of these fertilizers previously were restricted to approximately the 1949-50 level of exports. "Open end" licensing of nitrogenous fertilizers has been permitted since November, 1951.

Under "open end" licensing, exports are not restricted by a specific quantitative quota but are controlled to protect domestic supplies and the national security. In announcing the liberalization action, OIT urged fertilizer exporters to fill as many of their orders as possible between now and December 31 to avoid conflict with domestic orders, which normally are heaviest between January and July.

Soap, Synthetic Detergent Sales Lower in First Half '52

Sales of soaps and synthetic detergents for the first half of 1952 declined 3 percent tonnage-wise from the first half last year, according to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers. Sales totaled 1,693,132,372 pounds for 1952, compared with 1,739,467,947 pounds for the first half 1951.

Manufacturers participating in the sales census, representing a substantial portion of the industry's volume, reported total soap sales, solid and liquid, for the first half 1952 amounting to 973,746,094 pounds, a decrease of 14 percent from the 1,127,945,649 pounds reported for the same period in 1951. Sales of synthetic detergents for the first half this year totaled 719,386,278 pounds up 17 percent over the 611,522,298 pounds reported for the first half 1951.

Comparing dollar value sales for the first half 1952 with the same period a year ago, reports indicate total dollar sales of all soap and detergents were off 13 percent. Sales of soap only, solids and liquids, were off 26 percent and sales of synthetic detergents were up 8 percent.

Chemical Projects Top CMP List

Supplementary allotments of controlled materials were issued by the National Production Authority last week to fifty-seven projects in the chemical industry having a total estimated cost of $130,239,019. This was the largest number of construction projects receiving permission to use controlled materials of any of the various industrial groupings, and was exceeded in dollar amount only by the aircraft industry with $138,207,752 of construction costs.

All but ten of the fifty-seven projects in the chemical industry were for new construction for which allotments had not been made heretofore, having an estimated cost of $80,926,410. Most of the allotments reported last week, which call for delivery of materials in the third and subsequent quarters, were made just prior to the steel strike. As in the case of all allotments, they are subject to revision.

NPA has previously announced that in making fourth quarter allotments, top priority will be given to industry expansion projects, either new or already under way, classified as necessary for defense. Other new industrial expansion projects which are not yet under way may have to be deferred until 1953.

However, in accordance with new regulations pertaining to post-strike distribution of steel, NPA has provided that third quarter allotments will be valid for deliveries of controlled materials through November 1952 and fourth quarter allotments through February 1953.

The fifty-seven chemical industry projects and their cost that received supplementary allotments for the third quarter, with old projects identified by an asterisk, are as follows:—

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation—Maleic anhydride, $4,668,000; *sulphuric acid at East St. Louis, Ill., $1,633,000; chemicals at Solvay, N. Y., $207,000, and dyes at Buffalo, N. Y., $1,117,515.

Algonquin Chemical Company—Chlorine and caustic soda at Huntsville, Ala., $12,700.

American Cyanamid Company—Chemicals at Bound Brook, N. J., $184,000.

Armour & Co.—Sulphuric acid at West Nashville, Tenn., $235,600.

Calhio Chemicals, Inc.—Fungicides at Perry, Ohio, $750,000.

Callery Chemical Company—Chemicals at Callery, Pa., $165,000.

Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company—*Ethylene oxide at Institute, W. Va., $1,460,500, and fluorthene at South Charleston, W. Va., $1,315,000.

Celanese Corporation of America—Chemicals at Bishop, Tex., $82,150.

Chemstrand Corporation—*Acrylic fiber at Decatur, Ala., $25,540,000.

Ciba States, Ltd.—*Anthraquinone dyes at Toms River, N. J., $12,400,000.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Company—Benzol at New Martinsville, W. Va., $2,225,000.

—*Continued on page 82*

Potash Goal Announced

The Defense Production Administration's office of construction and resources expansion last week set a goal on domestic potash production. The target, which calls for an annual capacity of 2,000,000 short tons of potassium oxide by July 1, 1954, represents an expansion of 600,000 tons over the capacity of about 1,400,000 tons on January 1, 1951. DPA stated that no issuance of certificates of necessity is contemplated in connection with this goal, and that construction already undertaken or anticipated appears sufficient.

Sulphuric Acid Controls Revoked; Sulphur Inventories Are Boosted

The National Production Authority in a two-pronged action last week lifted distribution controls on sulphuric acid and raised permissible sulphur inventories in the hands of users from a twenty-five-day to a sixty-day supply. The former move was taken through revocation of order M-94, NPA's sulphuric acid order. The sulphur action, taken because of the improved availability of above-ground stocks, was effected through amendment to order M-69, the basic sulphur order which limits use of the material to 90 percent of 1950 usage.

Dr. George E. Holbrook, director of NPA's chemical division, cited two main reasons for revocation of M-94. First, he said, supply and demand of sulphuric acid appear to be in approximate balance. As evidence of the improved supply position, he pointed out that requirements in the usually critical southeastern section of the United States have been met during the past three months.

Acid Order Seen Unnecessary Now

Secondly, he reported that the sulphuric acid industry advisory committee believes that because of the acid's approximate balance the order is no longer necessary. However, it was noted, the committee feels the order helped in distributing acid equitably during the period of tightest supply and contributed to the present balance between supply and demand.

Dr. Holbrook emphasized that revocation of M-94 does not imply that elemental sulphur is no longer in short supply. The order, he pointed out, is concerned with the distribution of sulphuric acid and not its production. Order M-94, issued December 29, 1951, required producers to maintain the same ratio between sales and captive use of total production of sulphuric acid which they maintained in 1950.

In reviewing the sulphur action, Dr. Holbrook said that the twenty-five-day inventory limitation was imposed through amendment of M-69 on November 9, 1951, to redistribute approximately 100,000 tons of sulphur to plants where it was badly needed.

Sulphur Action Explained

Easing of the inventory limitation was made possible, he explained, because the quantity of above-ground stocks in the hands of producers has increased by 93,000 long tons since January 1, 1952. As a result, it has been possible to make a number of exceptions to the inventory limitation to prevent hardship. Because of the exception grants, current inventories in the hands of users are estimated at a thirty-four-day supply.

The sixty-day limitation in most instances may permit a consumer to receive sulphur by conventional shipping methods, such as by barge or vessel, he stated.

Sulphur Formulation Export Quotas Set for Rest of '52

An export quota of 46,000,000 pounds of formulations containing 20 percent or more sulphur, used primarily for cotton dusting, has been established for each of the third and fourth quarters, the Office of International Trade announced August 19.

This quota covers formulations of benzene hexachloride and other sulphur formulations (schedule B Nos. 820585 and 820590). An export quota of 6,500,000 pounds of conditioned (dusting) sulphur and wettable sulphur (schedule B No. 820590) also has been set for each of the third and fourth quarters. In addition, a third-quarter export quota of 23,000,000 pounds has been established for copper sulphate insecticides (schedule B Nos. 820100 and 839900).

Compared with the second quarter, the total amount of sulphur formulations, conditioned sulphur, and wettable sulphur available for export in each of the last two quarters of this year is lower by 13,000,000 pounds. The comparatively larger second-quarter total was the result of special supplemental quotas established late in that quarter, when it was found that seasonal domestic demand was lower than had been anticipated, and producers' stocks had accumulated in excess of domestic requirements. At that time, OIT pointed out that the increased second-quarter quota could not be considered a precedent for the future because of the continuing necessity for conserving crude sulphur.

The third-quarter copper sulphate quota is higher by 5,000,000 pounds than the second-quarter quota for the same commodity. This increase also was possible because of the low domestic demand and resulting high inventories.

The quantity of sulphur formulations covered by third-quarter export license applications is well in line with the quota for these commodities. It was pointed out, however, that the quantity of conditioned and wettable sulphur requested by export license applicants is about four times as large as the quota. For copper sulphate, the quantity covered by third-quarter applications is double the amount of the quota.

RFC New Synthetic Rubber Office Gets Kelly as Director

E. Dorrance Kelly has been named director of the office of synthetic rubber of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Kelly had been director of the rubber division of the National Production Authority since March, 1951.

The office of synthetic rubber is a new agency in the RFC which will take over many of the functions and responsibilities of the old office of production, which is being abolished. The RFC rubber program, under which virtually all of the nation's general-purpose synthetic rubber is being produced in twenty-seven plants operating under contracts with the RFC, has been directed by the office of production's synthetic rubber division. Leland E. Spencer, who has been chief of that division, will remain as consultant to the Office of Synthetic Rubber. J. Ernest Miller will become deputy director of the office.

NPA Inorganic Chemicals Unit Headed by Shanaman

Leroy M. Shanaman has been named chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch of the chemical division of the National Production Authority. He succeeds John McMullen, who has returned to private industry. Mr. Shanaman is on leave from his post as sales manager with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Portland, Ore.

PMA to Purchase Crude Soybean Oil in Fiscal '53

The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture last week announced that it plans to make purchases of crude soybean oil during the fiscal year 1953 in accordance with its program of supporting the price of this commodity. Details of the purchase program were contained in announcement number FO-21/53.

Purchases of soybean oil will be made by the agency in carlot quantities for shipment in drums, in seller's cars, or in bulk in buyer's or seller's tankcars. The announcement applies to the balance of this fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, therefore sellers having this commodity to offer should keep in touch with the program operations division, Fats and Oils Branch, in order to ascertain when CCC is in the market.

Copper Allocations Set

September allocations of refined copper were set at 58,733 short tons for production of brass mill products, 60,017 short tons for copper wire mill products, 5,405 short tons for foundry products, 12,195 short tons for miscellaneous users and 4,650 short tons for export, it was announced August 21 by the National Production Authority.

DPA Spurs Antibiotics Packaging by Tax Aid

An additional group of facility expansion projects in the area of the chemical industry were issued certificates of necessity authorizing rapid amortization of costs by the Defense Production Administration during the period August 7 to 13, it was announced August 20 by the agency.

Featuring the new batch of certificates were awards to four antibiotics producers for projects to expand their packaging facilities. American Cyanamid Company, Chas. Pfizer & Co., and Merck & Co. received rapid tax write-offs for one project each, while Bristol Laboratories was awarded certificates for two ventures.

The following list shows the product, applicant company, plant location, amount of the cost certified and the percentage allowed for rapid amortizations:—

Antibiotics—American Cyanamid, Pearl River, N. Y., $5,280,000 certified and 45 percent allowed; Bristol Laboratories, two projects at East Syracuse, N. Y., $4,928,785 certified on one and $4,174,981 certified on the other and 50 percent allowed on both; Chas. Pfizer, Long Island, N. Y., $4,850,000 certified and 50 percent allowed; Merck, Danville, Pa., $1,292,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Butylene concentrates—Great Southern Chemical Company, Corpus Christi, Tex., $2,095,095 certified on one part of the project and 65 percent allowed, $719,452 certified on a second part and 40 percent allowed, $81,568 certified on a third part and 15 percent allowed.

Ethyl acrylate and ammonium sulphate—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Institute, W. Va., $476,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Oxygen—Air Products, Inc., Iselin, N.J., $60,000 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Rutile concentrate—Florida Ore Processing Company, Melbourne, Fla., $164,428 certified and 65 percent allowed.

Mathieson, Squibb to Vote On Merger Plan Sept. 30

Stockholders of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation and E. R. Squibb & Sons will vote September 30 on the plan to merge the two companies, it was announced last week. Mathieson stockholders will meet in Saltville, Va., while Squibb stockholders will meet in New York.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Mathieson will operate Squibb as a division, retaining its name, labels and trademarks. The consolidation will give Mathieson an authorized capital of 250,000 shares of preferred stock and 7,000,000 shares of common.

The merged corporation, which is expected to go into operation December 1, will be headed by Thomas S. Nichols, president of Mathieson, who will be both president and board chairman of the new concern. Carleton H. Palmer, president, present chairman of Squibb, and Theodore Weicker, jr., executive vice-president of Squibb's overseas division, will become directors of Mathieson.

Tenn. Eastman Executive Posts to Vaughn, Conklin

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has made William S. Vaughn first vice-president of the Tennessee Eastman Company and Texas Eastman Company, both divisions. F. R. Conklin has been named a vice-president of Tennessee Eastman in addition to his duties as works manager of its plant at Kingsport, Tenn. M. Wren Gabel, an assistant vice-president of Kodak, has been named to succeed Mr. Vaughn as vice-president and general manager of the parent organization. I. L. Houley has been promoted from assistant vice-president to vice-president of Kodak.

Sun Separates Management Of Wax and Chemical Units

George W. Ullman, president of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has taken over the direction of its subsidiary, the Warwick Wax Company, with the title of president. The move, it was said, completes the parent organization's plans to separate the management from that of the Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun.

Maurycy Bloch, vice-president of Warwick Wax, has been elected a director of the wax company. Mr. Bloch is in charge of operations, assisted by Dr. John J. Fish, director of research and refining.

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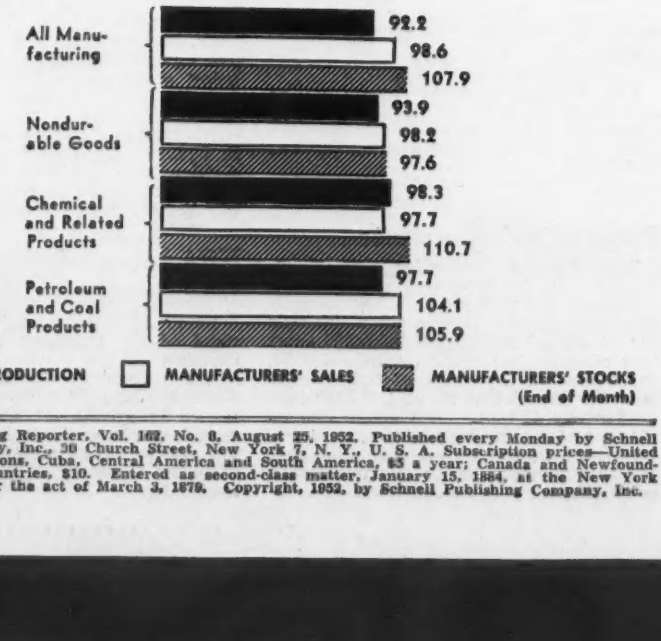
Hyman to Start Fungicide Output Within Four Months

F. W. Hatch, manager of Julius Hyman & Co., a division of Shell Chemical Corporation, Denver, Col., has announced that the soil fungicide which has been tested under the code name "CBP-55" will be in commercial production within the next four months at the company's Denver plant. The material, it was said, has shown itself to be an effective soil fungicide in the control of soil pathogens in tobacco seed beds and in the control of root-rots of strawberries and nursery stock. Mr. Hatch said that the production schedule assures the availability of "CBP-55" for large scale spring treatments. Pilot plant stocks are adequate for fall supplies, it was added.

Tinplate Export Quota Cut As Steel Strike Aftermath

Reflecting the decrease in supplies brought about by the recent steel strike, the Office of International Trade last week announced that the fourth quarter quota for exports of production tinplate (primes and seconds) for use in food and petroleum packaging abroad are being reduced to 96,000 short tons. Production tinplate is tinplate made to specifications to fill definite orders.

Of the total quota, 86,000 tons are for food packaging and 10,000 tons for petroleum packaging. By comparison, the third-quarter quota for production tinplate is 120,000 tons, or which 107,500 tons are for food packing and 12,500 tons for petroleum packaging. The 86,000 tons to be licensed for export for food packing will be distributed among 47 countries.



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Index Continues Decline

The overall OPD price index last week reflected a drop of 0.10 point from that of the preceding period. The essential oils and the oils, fats, and waxes markets showed the greatest price activity. French neroli oil was the sole advance in essential oils while citral, ionone, phenylethyl acetate and spearmint and lemongrass oils were down. Coconut, corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were advanced in the oils and fats market. Among reductions in this field were lard, tallow and palm and crude ricebran oils.

Agricultural chemicals were featured by advances in dried blood, hoof meal and tankage. Textile and leather chemicals were uneventful, a slight rise in valonia extract being the only price movement. Coal chemicals did not show any price activity. The petroleum derivatives market was featured by a reduction in bunker C fuel oil on the east coast. The heavy chemicals market showed a reduction in sodium antimoniate. Protective coatings materials were relatively quiet, although Argentine casein was upped fractionally.

Drugs and fine chemicals continued dull with only a fractional decline in feed grade blackstrap molasses. The index for the botanicals market was up a bit, with advances and declines about equal in number. Madagascar and Zanzibar cloves were advanced as well as West Indian mace and Nicaragua sesame seed. Spot black pepper and Dalmatian sage were reduced.

Except for fifteen changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia (48).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia (48).
Oil, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb. (76).
N. Y., ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Neroli, French, $15 per lb. (69).
Olive, 10c. to 15c. per gal. (76).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, foots, 50%, ¼c. per lb. (76).
crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York (48).
Chicago, 50c.
Valonia extract, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (47).
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb. (76).

Prices Reduced

Citral, 65c. per lb. (69).
Fuel oil, bunker C, East Coast, 3c. to 31c. per bbl. (50).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Ionone, alpha, 5c. per lb. (69).
Beta, 65c. per lb.
Methyl, 55c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (57).
Oil, lemongrass, 5c. per lb. (69).
Mandarin, Italian, 25c. per lb. (69).
Palm, ½c. per lb. (76).
Ricebran, crude, ½c. per lb.
Spearmint, 15c. per lb. (69).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (76).
Phenylethyl acetate, 5c. per lb. (69).
Sodium antimoniate, 2c. per lb. (38).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (76).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

August 22, 1952	August 15, 1952	August 24, 1951
108.86	*108.96	115.44

* Revised.

Textile Industry to Get Resins From Reichhold

Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, revealed last week that his firm is about to launch an extensive line of synthetic resins and allied chemicals expressly for the textile industry. Mr. Reichhold made the announcement at the formal opening of a new plant in Charlotte, N. C., which will specialize in products for the textile field, in addition to resins already in production for several months for the plywood and furniture industries.

Reichhold's entrance into the textile chemical field will make necessary expansion of resins production capacity at Charlotte, he said. At present, its resins capacity is rated at 36,000,000 pounds annually. Initially, the plant will turn out crush-resistant and water-repellent resins for textile processors. In addition, plans are being made to produce a number of sizes of both the temporary and permanent type.

DPA Names Aid to Head

Robert L. Finely has been appointed special assistant to Defense Production Administrator Henry H. Fowler. Mr. Finely was an attorney for the chemical division of the War Production Board in 1942 and 1943 and from December, 1949, until his present appointment he acted as special assistant to Undersecretary of the Army Archibald Alexander.

Cottonseed Feeds Now Under Tailored Ceiling

New ceiling prices have been established by the Office of Price Stabilization for processors and distributors of cottonseed feed products to replace those established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. The new ceilings, contained in CPR 167 and effective today, may mean slight increases in some sections of the country and decreases in others.

OPS also disclosed last week that it has prepared amendments to various of its regulations aimed at restricting the sales of oilseed feed mixes at prices higher than the ceiling price of the major ingredient. The agency said that during the past six months there has been a growing practice among sellers of oilseed feeds to add other ingredients in small quantities to gain a higher ceiling for the end product.

Substitute Feed Mixes

Generally, the substitute oilseed feed mixes have contained at least 85 percent by weight of the oilseed feed customarily produced and sold as straight oilseed meal, the agency stated. Ceiling prices for such mixes containing 85 percent or more by weight of a basic ingredient will be established on the basis of the proportionate ceiling price of the major ingredient plus cost not to exceed ceilings of other ingredients, plus a $1 a ton mixing allowance.

Generally, a ceiling price for such a mix will not be justified at a price higher than the ceiling for the principal ingredient, OPS said. The actions are being timed to coincide with the beginning of the new seasons for the various oilseeds. Since the linseed and cottonseed meal seasons are now under way, the first action will cover mixes prepared with these products.

The new ceilings set today on cottonseed feed products fix the processor's

—Continued on page 82

Cortisone Price Cuts Made By Schering Corp., Upjohn

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., last week announced a 40 percent reduction in the price of "Cortogen," its brand of cortisone. The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., which introduced its brand of cortisone on the market in June at a price 20 percent below the then prevailing market, effected an additional 25 percent reduction during the week.

The price actions by both concerns placed their brands of cortisone on a competitive footing with that of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., which earlier reduced "Cortone," the Merck brand of cortisone, by 40 percent (OPD, 8/18/52).

Monsanto Plastics Manager

Robert K. Mueller has been named general manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass., succeeding F. A. Abbiati, who died August 13. Mr. Mueller joined Monsanto in 1935, became manager of the east plant in Springfield in 1946, then moved up to assistant production manager and later to production manager of the division, and was appointed assistant general manager in 1950.

Sinclair Oil Expanding In Petrochemicals Field

Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, as a move to further expand its operations in the petrochemicals field, has formed Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., as a direct subsidiary of the parent company.

The new organization will take over the production and sales of chemicals recoverable from petroleum materials heretofore handled by the petrochemical division of Sinclair Refining Company. Sinclair, though its petrochemical division has been active in promoting hydrocarbons, special solvents, chemical polymers, petroleum sulphonates and several chemical byproducts of the refining process.

The new subsidiary, which will be headed by P. C. Spencer, who will also continue as president of Sinclair Oil, will employ the research facilities of Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., but will also have its own research staff and market development program. John A. Scott, manager of the petrochemical division since its inception, will be executive vice-president of Sinclair Chemicals.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

There is very little new in the way of undisclosed facts contained in the report of the Federal Trade Commission on international oil cartels which President Truman has just permitted to come out of hiding. The charges that the world oil market was controlled by a cartel of American and British companies have been made time and again without substantiation.

What makes the report seem important at this time, however, is the great amount of publicity that has been attached to it, and all steming from a single source—politics, both international and domestic. The report was completed by FTC just about the time Britain's troubles with Premier Mossadegh over the Iranian oil properties hit the headlines, and the State department slapped a secrecy label on it because it was thought that it might stir up more trouble.

No one was more surprised than the FTC itself over this action by the department and it argued without success that its 900 pages contained but little more than what had appeared in the public press over the years. When gathered together and viewed prospectively, it led to certain conclusions. Admittedly, however, the State department had a point in not wanting the report published at this time, so it was supressed.

Like so many matters of this kind, just as soon as a secrecy label was placed upon it then everybody wanted a copy. When certain congressmen and senators heard of the report and its contents, they began demanding its publication. In a campaign year as bitter at this seems to be heading for, nothing is secret if it can be used to advantage against an opponent.

It remained for the vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, to obtain the declassification of the report. Senator Sparkman is head of the senate small business committee which has been making a study of monopolies, and although it is a little difficult to see what particular interest little business might have in international oil, the senator was able to prevail on Mr. Truman to turn the report over to his committee for publication.

Doubtful though the report may be from a "news" standpoint, it may, however, prove a highly interesting and possibly useful document for the Department of Justice. The department begins the presentation of evidence before a Grand Jury in Washington next week on price fixing and other practices in the world oil markets, with special emphasis probably on charges by the Mutual Security Agency that it and its predecessor, ECA, had been overcharged more than $50,000,000 on oil shipments from the Middle East to the Marshall Plan countries.

Blackstrap Molasses as Feed

There is a large and highly flexible market available for additional quantities of blackstrap molasses in the livestock feed industry, says the Department of Agriculture on the basis of a broad study of the marketing of industrial molasses. The use of molasses for making industrial alcohol has declined sharply in recent years while its use for feeding livestock has expanded. The department expects these two broad trends to continue.

The study shows that the feed industry

—Continued on page 36

Food Machinery Makes Hart Head of All Chemical Units

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., has elected Ernest Hart executive vice-president in charge of the chemical divisions. Mr. Hart succeeds Joseph B. Cary, who has been elected to the newly-created administrative office of chairman of the executive committee. In his new post, Mr. Cary will share with Paul L. Davies, FMC president, responsibility for overall corporate activities.

Mr. Hart was formerly a vice-president

Ernest Hart

of FMC and president of its Niagara Chemical Division in Middleport, N. Y. In his new post, he will be responsible for supervising and coordinating the operations of all chemical divisions of the company, which, in addition to Niagara Chemical, include Buffalo Electro-Chemical Division, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ohio-Apex Division, Nitro, W. Va., and Westvaco Chemical Division, New York. Mr. Hart will make his headquarters in FMC's eastern administrative offices in New York.

Benjamin C. Carter, former vice-president and controller of the company, has been elected executive vice-president in charge of the mechanical divisions of FMC. Mr. Carter will make his headquarters in San Jose.

J. C. Vernon, former vice-president and sales manager of the Niagara Chemical Division, succeeds Mr. Hart as vice-president of FMC and president of the division, with headquarters at Middleport.

ADM Sees Itself Taking Lead in Chlorophyll Output

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., will be the largest producer of chlorophyll in this country by September, Thomas L. Daniels, president, declared at a press conference in New York last week. At the same time, he revealed the commercial start-up of operations at ADM's Mankato, Minn., plant, which he said is the first such unit to employ continuous solvent extraction technics in the chlorophyll industry.

ADM began production of chlorophyll in April with the acquisition of Keystone Chemurgic Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., and Chlorophyll, Inc., Neodesha, Kan. (OPD, 4/28/52). At present, it claims to have fifty-five alfalfa dehydrating and blending plants, processing plants at Bethlehem and Neodesha and the new Mankato unit. Mr. Daniels revealed that the Mankato plant, which was converted from soybean extraction, went into commercial production two weeks ago after a period of pilot plant operations. He added that engineers at Mankato were working on methods to increase the yield of chlorophyll from its present four pounds a ton of dehydrated alfalfa to six pounds.

Smith-Douglass Proceeding With Acquisition of Coronet

Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., has announced that it is going ahead with its agreement to acquire a majority of the outstanding shares of Coronet Phosphate Company. Coronet owns extensive reserves of high grade phosphate rock in Florida, which it supplies to fertilizer companies, and also sells defluorinated phosphate to makers of poultry and animal feeds.

Smith-Douglass is offering Coronet shareholders $250 a share. Its obligation to buy the shares is subject to the condition that at least 85 percent of Coronet stock is deposited by the morning of September 12.

Bone Meal Rules Seen Imminent in Final Form

Amended regulations subjecting imported bone meal, tankage and other animal byproducts to certain requirements that will minimize the danger of anthrax and other animal diseases being brought into the country are now being put into final shape by the Department of Agriculture. Preliminary work of drafting and reviewing comments of industry on the amendment has been completed and they are now moving forward to Secretary Brannan for his signature.

It is understood that there have been virtually no changes made in the amendments from the form in which they were published as tentative regulations to the June 19 issue of the *Federal Register*. Most of the comments received from industry on the changes proposed were said to be favorable and no fundamental changes were suggested or adopted by the department.

Outgrowth of Anthrax Scare

The plan to tighten up on imports of bone meal grew out of the anthrax scare that developed in the midwest last May and June when the disease showed up on several farms among swine herds. Source of the disease was traced to a shipment of bone meal from Europe. The disease spread rapidly to other areas of the midwest and raised a clamor for an embargo on all foreign bone meal shipments.

Officials of the department report that the disease has now subsided considerably and is no longer viewed with the degree of apprehension that accompanied its outbreak. However, they could not promise that it would not show up again in some new area next year because of the lax supervision exercised by the states over the sources where the disease spores may be distributed, chiefly the rendering plants. Officials feel that the states can do much to keep the disease under control by imposing strict sanitary measures at possible sources of distribution.

Regulation's Provisions Detailed

The amended regulations will permit importation of only steamed and special-steamed bone meal (degelatinized), which in the normal process of manufacture has been heated under a minimum of twenty pounds of steam pressure for at least an hour, at a temperature of not less than 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Such processing destroys anthrax spores.

All imported animal bone, including crushed bones and horns and hoofs to be used as fertilizer or as animal feed, would have to be consigned for further processing direct to establishments approved by the department. Before approving an establishment the department will determine that its equipment and facilities are adequate for the proper handling of the products.

Imports of dried blood or blood meal, lungs or other organs, tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, and similar products for use as fertilizer or animal feed would be prohibited unless they originated or were shipped directly from a country free from foot and mouth disease or rinderpest, or are accompanied by a certificate of a consular officer showing that the products were heated throughout to a temperature of not less than 156 degrees Fahrenheit.

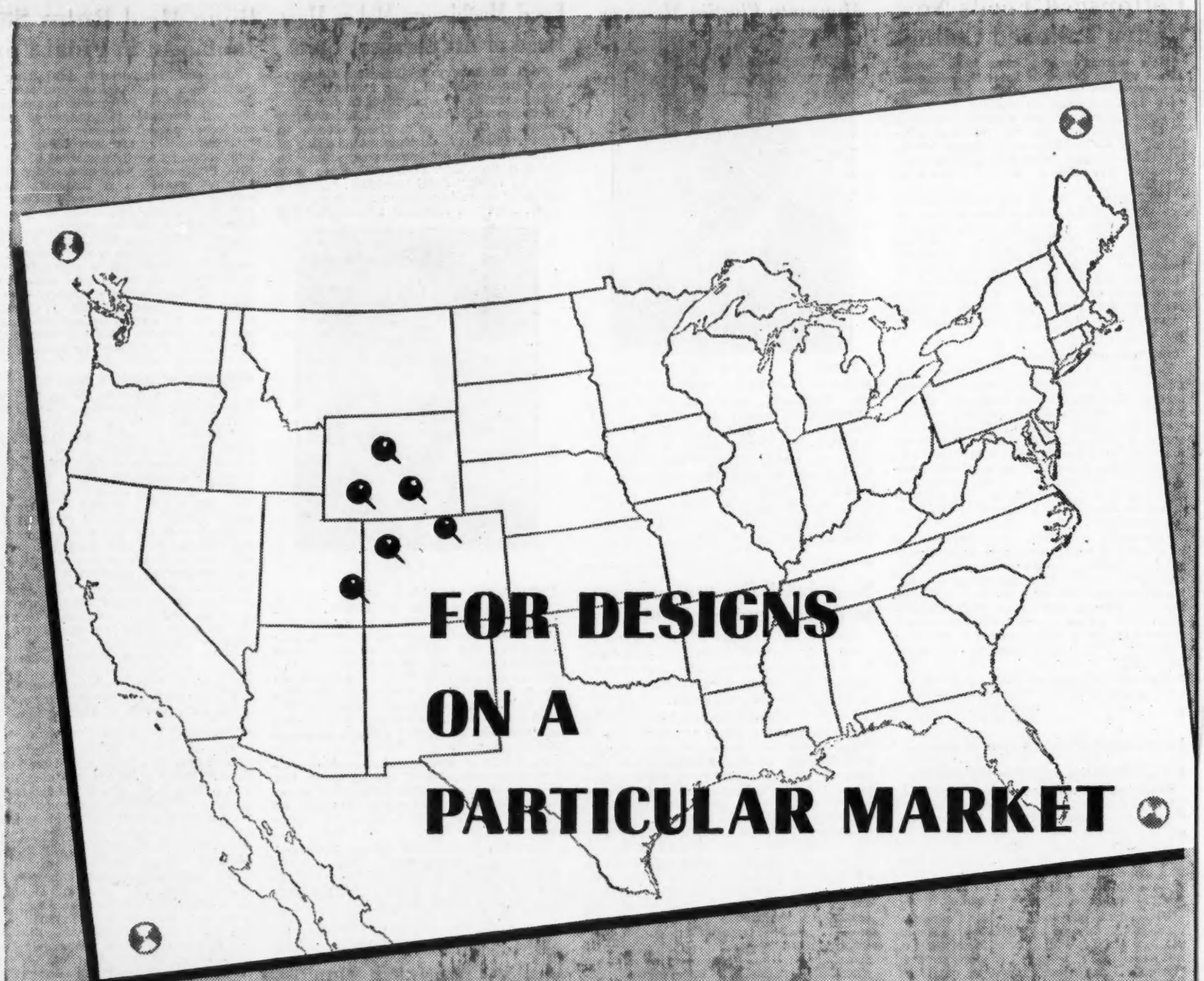
Ammonium Sulphate Unit Planned by Filtrol Corp.

Filtrol Corporation, Los Angeles, has revealed plans calling for the construction in the fourth quarter of this year of a new $5,000,000 plant at Vernon, Calif., to manufacture ammonium sulphate fertilizer and high-purity alumina. Completion of the project is expected in the fourth quarter of next year.

The unit will further process the alumina to produce alumina catalyst, stabilized alumina catalyst and impregnated alumina catalyst. Filtrol will market these new products to the petroleum industry for use in the manufacture of gasoline by catalytic reforming and to the chemical industry for various catalytic processes such as oxidation, dehydrogenation and ammoniation. Shell Chemical Corporation will market the ammonium sulphate output of the plant.

Summers Fertilizer Names Morrison Sales Vice-Pres.

Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has announced the appointment of K. D. Morrison as vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Morrison comes to Summers from the W. R. Grace & Co. subsidiary, Naco Fertilizer Company, where he served as president.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.

American College of Apothecaries, annual convention, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, August 21-23.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Netherland-Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Province of Quebec, Canada, September 25-26.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 7-9.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., September 14-18

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Clift hotel, San Francisco, Calif., September 17-18.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 3-5.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, September 9-13.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Roney Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., November 19-21.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

National Standardization Conference, Chicago, September 8-10.

National Wholesale Druggist Association, annual meeting, Ambassador and Ritz Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., September 28-October 1.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, October 28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 10.

Chilean Iodine Award Goes to Moore, Ashkenazy

Dr. George E. Moore, associate professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota medical school, and Dr. M. Ashkenazy, chief of the neurosurgery service in the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Houston, Tex., received the 1951 Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau Research Award last week at the centennial convention in Philadelphia of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which administers the prize.

The award, which carries a stipend of $1,000, was presented jointly to the doctors for their research in the field of medical science, culminating in the application of radioactive iodine in the form of di-iodofluorescein for the accurate diagnosis of space-occupying lesions of the central nervous system.

Consulting Chemists Slate Symposium Oct. 28 in N.Y.

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold its annual open door dinner meeting October 28 at 5 p.m. at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York. The meeting will take the form of a symposium entitled, "Everyday Chemistry—Cosmetics and Household Chemicals."

Opium World Parley At UN Slated May 24

An international conference on opium will be held by the signatory nations to the opium agreement of 1925, at the United Nations headquarters, New York, starting May 24, 1953, looking to the adoption of a protocol to the agreement for limiting world production of the narcotic to legitimate medical and scientific needs.

The conference will follow extended meetings of the Commission on Narcotics, a branch of the UN, scheduled to get under way March 30 to consider a long agenda of problems in the narcotics field, including the recommendation that international steps be taken to limit the production of coco leaves, source of cocain.

Both proposals are aimed at reducing the illicit traffic in narcotics and marks the first time that an attempt has ever been made to reduce production of the raw material by international agreement. If the proposal for reducing production of coco leaves is approved, it will take the form of a protocol to the 1931 international agreement on narcotics and come up for adoption at some later meeting of the signatory nations. It is unlikely that it will be considered at the international meeting on opium.

Plan for Limiting Output

The plan for limiting opium production calls for each consuming country to estimate its annual needs for opium a year in advance and the producing countries would then form their production programs accordingly. Because of the uncertain growing conditions from one year to the next, provision will be made for ample carryover of supplies to meet the needs of short crop years.

Supervision of the program would continue in the hands of the eight-man permanent central opium board, whose members for the new year have just recently been elected. This board, which is set up under the 1925 opium agreement, is composed of Herbert May, a lawyer representing the United States and the only member who has served since the board was first created; Paul Reuter, a lawyer from France; Hans Fischer, a professor of pharmacology of Switzerland; Sir Harry Greenfield of the United Kingdom, who has served for many years in the Indian Civil Service; Emilio D. Espinosa, who has been engaged in narcotic enforcement work in the Philippines; Ramon Sanchez, chemist and operator of a chemical laboratory in Chile; Fouad Abou Zahar of Lebanon, a government enforcement officer; and M. E. Rahman, in the excise service of the government of India.

Opium Board's Operations

This board keeps a close watch on the exports and imports of opinum by the producing and consuming countries and keeps the governments informed when it appears that the narcotic may be moving into illicit channels. When such occasions arise, the board requests the countries to take the necessary steps to curb this traffic and if this is not done, it can recommend that exports be embargoed to the country that appears to be exceeding its reasonable import requirements.

SPI Reinforced Plastics Unit Elects Freeman Head

The reinforced plastics division of the Society of the Plastics Industry has elected Harold B. Freeman executive chairman for the coming year. Mr. Freeman, who has been active for a number of years in the development and application of plastic resin with reinforcing agents, is with the plastics department of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

The division has also elected the following regional officers:—Eastern chairman, Richard Malamphy, Naugatuck Chemical, division of the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.; midwestern chairman, Roger B. White, president of the Plastic Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and western chairman, W. Brandt Goldsworthy, president, Industrial Plastics Corporation, Gardena, Calif.

Elected to serve on the division's executive committee for three-year terms were:—Chairman, W. Burdette Wilkins, consultant, Ridgewood, N. J.; Robert J. Brinkema, president, R. J. Brinkema Company, Oakland, N. J., and Leonard S. Meyer, manager of the plastics division, Western Products, Inc., Newark, Ohio. Messrs. Malamphy, White and Goldsworthy have been named to two-year terms. Serving for one year will be John Avignone, manager of the plastics mold division, M. A. Cuming Company, New York; Frank I. Bennett, Bakelite Company, division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., and John A. Owen, sales promotion manager, Sorg Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio.

Promoted by Gen'l Aniline

Dr. Jesse Werner has been named director of commercial development of the General Aniline Works Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. In his new post, Dr. Werner will be in charge of all market research and development artivities concerned with GAF's line of non-dyestuff chemicals. With General Aniline since 1938, he previously served as technical assistant to the vice-president in charge of operations.

FPVPC Plans Program For 30th Annual Meeting

The tentative program for the meetings session at the thirtieth annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, November 20 to 22, has been completed by Howard Sholl, program committee chairman.

The opening session will include a keynote address by Dr. J. S. Long, of Devoe & Raynolds Company and a member of the Louisville, Ky., club. This will be followed by an address by Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. A roundtable discussion will take place on the subject "Latex Paints," after which there will be the presentation of a technical paper by Dr. B. L. Harris, of Johns Hopkins University. Following this there will be an educational program, which will include a report of the educational committee, a student session and club papers.

The session on November 21 will feature the Mattiello Lecture, by John MacGregor. This will be followed by a color symposium and a roundtable discussion on "Corrosion." The research program will be held at this session and club papers will be presented.

The program on the closing day will start with a roundtable discussion on "Pigment Dispersion."

Health Organizations Urged To Join in Study of Ethics

R. Q. Richards, newly-installed president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, last week urged all professional societies in the field of health to join in a study of interprofessional ethics. Mr. Richards, speaking before the centennial convention of AphA in Philadelphia, specifically invited representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association and the American Nurses Association to join with APhA "in the formulation of a statement of principles which will harmonize divergent views and produce the kind of professional service which will be of greatest benefit to the public, and establish the autonomy of the professions in their respective fields."

One of the major problems currently affecting interprofessional relations, Mr. Richards pointed out, is the growth of physician-owned pharmacies throughout the country. "If interprofessional meetings were held to analyze present practices," he stated, "the physician-owned pharmacy problem would be successfully solved."

Air Pollution Control Group Shortens Name

The Air Pollution and Smoke Prevention Association of America has shortened its name to the Air Pollution Control Association. The change was announced by Robert T. Griebling, executive secretary, who served on the tellers' committee which counted the letter ballots sent to members following the annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, when the change was first proposed.

Soybean Ass'n Meeting Plans Are Announced

The program for the thirty-second annual convention of the American Soybean Association, which will be held September 9 to 11 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been announced.

Chester B. Biddle, president of the association, will preside at the morning session on September 9. The following papers will be presented:—"Research Work on Soybeans at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," by Dr. R. T. Milner, laboratory direction; "Soybeans From the Washington Viewpoint," by Wayne Darrow, editor of the "Washington Digest" page in *Soybean Digest;* "Europeans Look at American Soybeans," by Paul Quintus, of the office of foreign agricultural relations of the Department of Agriculture, and "Have We Over-Expanded Soybean Processing Capacity?" by Robert M. Walsh, deputy director of the fats and oils branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Jake Hartz, jr., vice-president of the association, will preside at the afternoon session, with the following papers being presented:—"Using American Soybeans in the Japanese Economy," by M. Hirano, president of the Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers, Tokyo; "The Protein Deficit in Livestock Feeding in the United States," by Carl P. Heisig, head of the division of farm management and costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "Oilseed Trading in International Markets," by J. C. A. Faure, vice-president of the International Association of Feed Crushers, London, England; "Why We Need Changes in the Present Soybean Grading Standards," by Ersel Walley, of Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.; "The Processor Looks at Today's Soybean Grading Standards," by a speaker to be announced, and "Why We Oppose Changes in the Soybean Grading Standards," by Eldon Anderson, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Company, Pocahontas, Ia.

USDA Soybean Program

The morning session on September 10 will start with the annual business meeting, presided over by Mr. Walley, followed by the presentation of the following papers:—"The Department of Agriculture Program for Better Soybeans," by Dr. Martin G. Weiss, senior agronomist for USDA at Beltsville, Md.; "Soy Protein in the British Food Economy," by E. Mitchell Learmonth, of British Soy Products, Ltd., London, England, and "Soybean Oil Meal in Better Livestock Feeding," by W. M. Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue.

The afternoon session will have David M. Wing, a director of the association, presiding. A paper will be presented entitled "What Research Indicates for the Future of Soybeans in America," by a speaker to be announced. Following this will be a panel discussion, with Howard L. Roach as moderator. Presentations to be made at the panel will be:—"What Is the Long Time Outlook for Soybean Prices?" by Don Paarlberg, of the department of agricultural economics at Purdue; "How Much Soybean Oil Meal Can We Use?" by R. M. Bethke, vice-president of Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.; "How Many Soybeans Can We Grow and Not Ruin Our Soil?" by J. W. Calland, managing director of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council; "How Much Soybean Oil Can We Use in Our Domestic Economy?" by a speaker to be named; "How Many Soybeans Can We Expect to Export?" by Mr. Quintus, and "What Will We Get for 1952-Crop Soybeans?" by Dr. G. L. Jordan, of the department of agricultural economics of the University of Illinois.

Floor Discussion Planned

This part of the program will be followed by questions and discussions between panel members, and between panel members and the audience. At the evening session there will be an address entitled "Riley Readings," by Dr. George Davis, director of adult education at Purdue.

The closing day's program will open with a corn and soybean field day at the university's new agronomy farm in West Lafayette. In the afternoon there will be two papers presented, entitled, "What's Happening in Our Cornfields?" by George Scarseth, director of the Farm Bureau Research Association, and "The World Is Still Hungry for Proteins," by George M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association.

SPI to Meet on Cruise

The Society of the Plastics Industry has announced that its 1953 annual meeting and conference will be held May 5 to 15 on a cruise ship to Bermuda.

The Chemical Industry's Growing Responsibility...

EDUCATING AND INFORMING THE PUBLIC

YEARS AGO, the sole function of the chemical industry was considered to be the production of chemical compounds. In more recent times, research was recognized as an increasingly important responsibility of the industry.

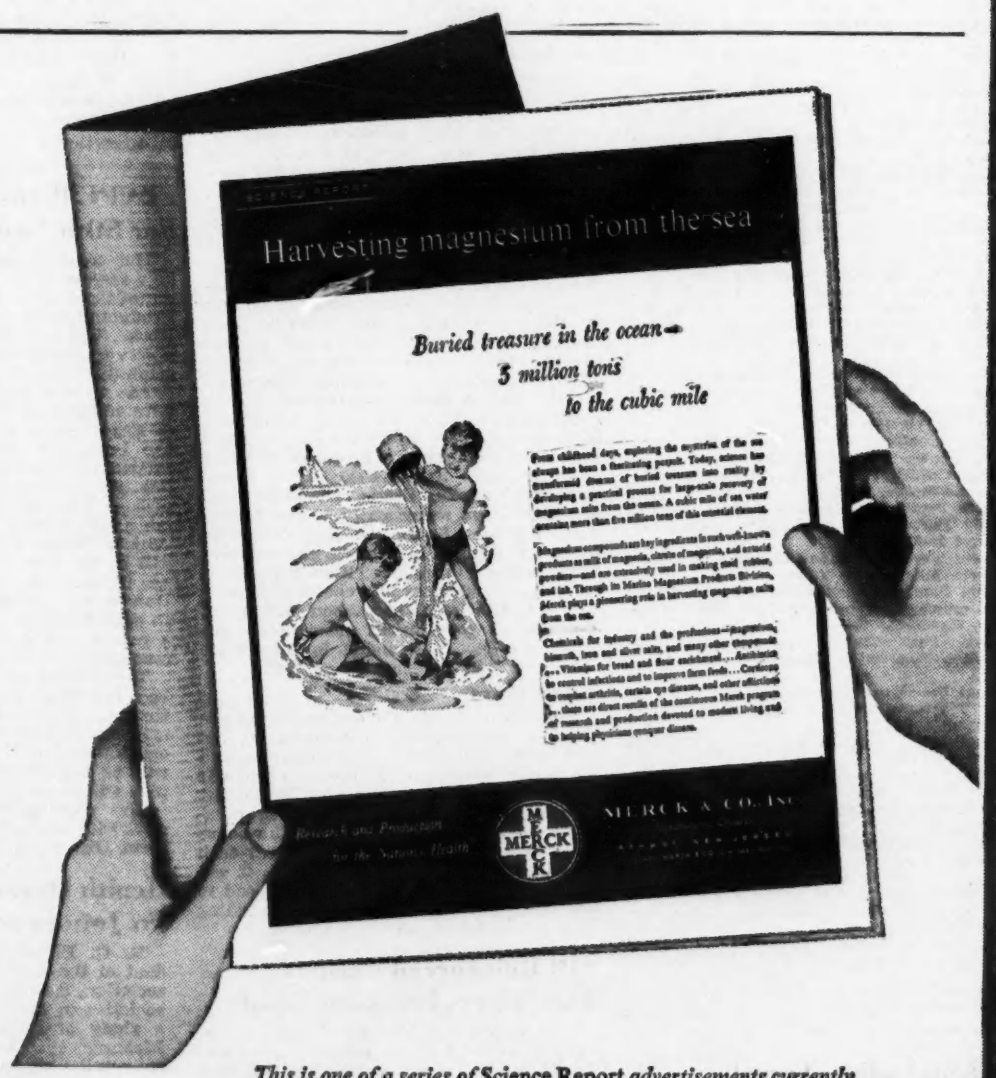
Today, the chemical industry is undertaking a new responsibility—keeping the public more widely informed on research achievements and product developments that contribute to better health and better living.

The quickening tempo of world progress in chemistry adds new importance to cultivating good public relations on a broad scale.

In the field of medicinal agents, for instance, it is estimated that 60 per cent of the drugs sold today did not exist ten years ago—and 90 per cent of a typical cross-section of prescriptions written by physicians today could not have been filled as recently as fifteen years ago.

Added to this is the fact that the American public is constantly becoming better educated—better informed. People want to know about new developments that affect their health, their food, and the thousands of chemical products used in everyday living. They are entitled to this information.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that so many leading manufacturing chemists are recognizing this growing responsibility and are endeavoring to meet it by extending their educational programs to include the general public.



This is one of a series of Science Report *advertisements currently appearing in national magazines. The campaign is designed to provide information on significant chemical advances.*

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 22 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys. inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub, bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram tots kilo 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech. 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30

Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13

Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C. non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
205° to 207° C non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib, dms, works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms, c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb 33½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb 14½ - .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.95 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls. frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .26¾- .28
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .21

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2095- .2145
water-white, dms lb. .2395- .2445

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 —
less than truckload, works lb 76½ - .80

Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - 36.00

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .26

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb 16¼ .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	i.b p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured			secs.	seconds
		imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
		indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	vis.	viscosity
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cps.	centipoises	min.	minimum	W	west
cryst.	crystal	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
cs.	cases	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
ctns.	cartons	nat.	natural		
cyls.	cylinders				
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phenylcinchonic—Alcohol, Salicyl

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
i.c.l., works, frt alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
i.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., i.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bb's., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .85½ - .88
i.c.l., works lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .14
single dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½ - .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 220, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots lb. .46 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
small dms lb. .49 - .55
imported, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., works lb .17½ - —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
tanks, works lb .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 40.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.55 - 2.57
powd., bbls lb. 2.59 - 2.61
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., i.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 31¾ —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20½ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, ref'd, 126°-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - .36
ACS grade, dms., i.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾ - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., frt alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .69½
i.c.l. dlvd., same basis gal. .72½ - .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½ - .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
i.c.l. same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½ - .70
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.34½ - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½ - 1.43½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½ - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79½
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½ - .68½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .76 - .72
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .59½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.62 - 20.64½
i.c.l., same basis gal. 20.66 - 20.73½
tanks, same basis gal. 20.50 - 20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 21.72 - 21.74½
i.c.l., same basis gal. 21.76 - 21.83½
tanks, same basis gal. 21.60 - 21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
i.c.l., works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .28 —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .15
i.c.l., works lb. .15½ - .16
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. 5050 - .5225
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .5550 - .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850 - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾ - .53
gal. .52¾ - .53
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾ - .58
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾ - .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal. 43 —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol, normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb 1.57 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ 76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ 81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

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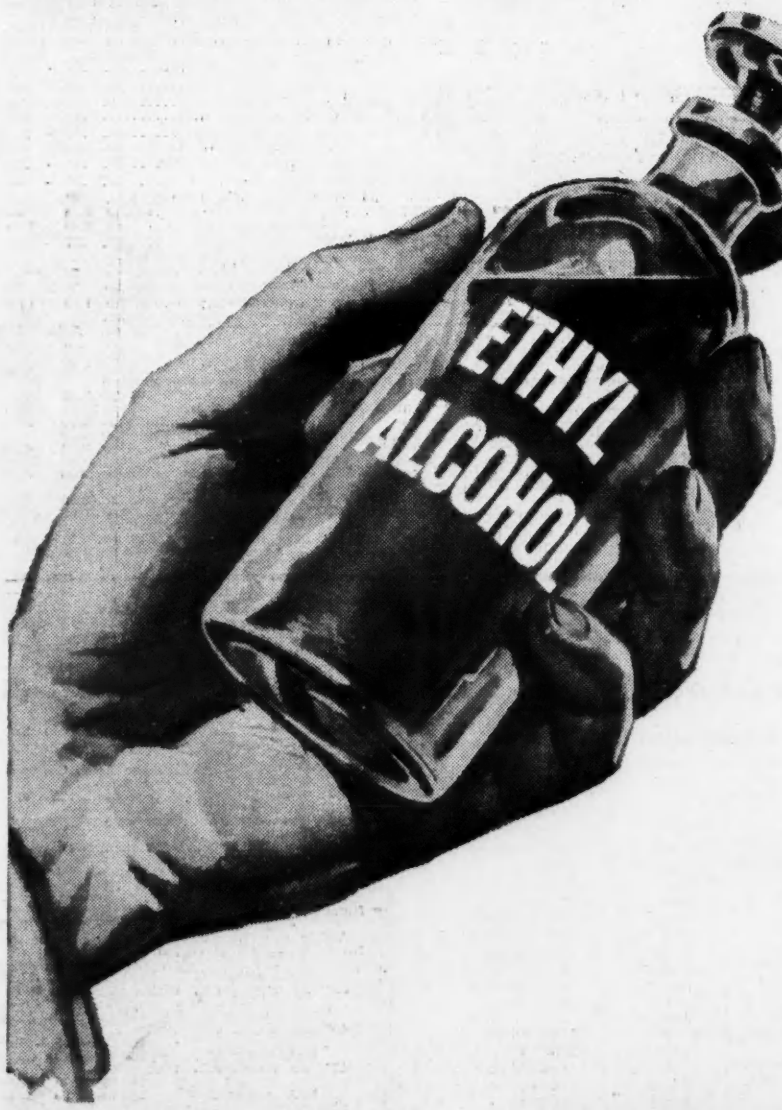

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Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½-	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.45	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	—
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.27	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	—
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	2.15	—
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.93	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.05	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	1.20	1.25
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	.45	.46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld.	lb.	32.00	—
90%, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	28.80	—
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	6.65	—
2½%, dms., frt. alld.	gal.	7.40	—
Allspice (see Pimento).			
Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.35	1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Starch, solid, dms., works	lb.	.52¾-	.54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works	lb.	.25½-	.26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.35	.38
powdered, cs.	lb.	.40	.41
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.60	.65
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.25	.35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	4.25	4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.85	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.43	—
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.39½-	.49¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.40	.50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works	gal.	No prices.	
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17	—
Alphatocopherol, bots.	kilo.	250.00	—
Acetate, bots.	kilo.	250.00	—
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.	lb.	.20	.33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs.		3.80	—
lump, dms., works 100 lbs.		4.55	4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs.		4.70	5.10
USP, burnt dms.	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous, dms.	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs.		4.95	—
lump, dms., works 100 lbs.		4.80	5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs.		4.95	5.35
USP, burnt, dms.	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous, dms.	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Potash-chrome, dms.	lb.	.17	—
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.0385-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0410-	.0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).			
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1550-	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1030-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1070-	—
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works,	lb.	.0369-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0435-	.0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29	.31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Formate, basic solution, cbys.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	85.00
light, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.22	—
contract, works	lb.	.21	—
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.19	—
contract, works	lb.	.18	—
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works	lb.	.82½-	—
contract, works	lb.	.79½-	—
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Laurate, precip., bbls	lb.	.44	—
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.20	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.19	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
crystalline, flour, classified, 5-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld.	lb.	.14	.15
kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.32	.33
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.31	—
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.35	.37
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	.53
kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.			
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.36	.86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	.17
kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms.	lb.	.59½-	—
standard, dms.	lb.	.41	—
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.	lb.	.97½-	—
standard, dms	lb.	.68½-	—
rubber grade, dms.	lb.	.58½-	—
unpolished, standard, dms.	lb.	.54½-	—
varnish, standard, dms.	lb.	.50	—

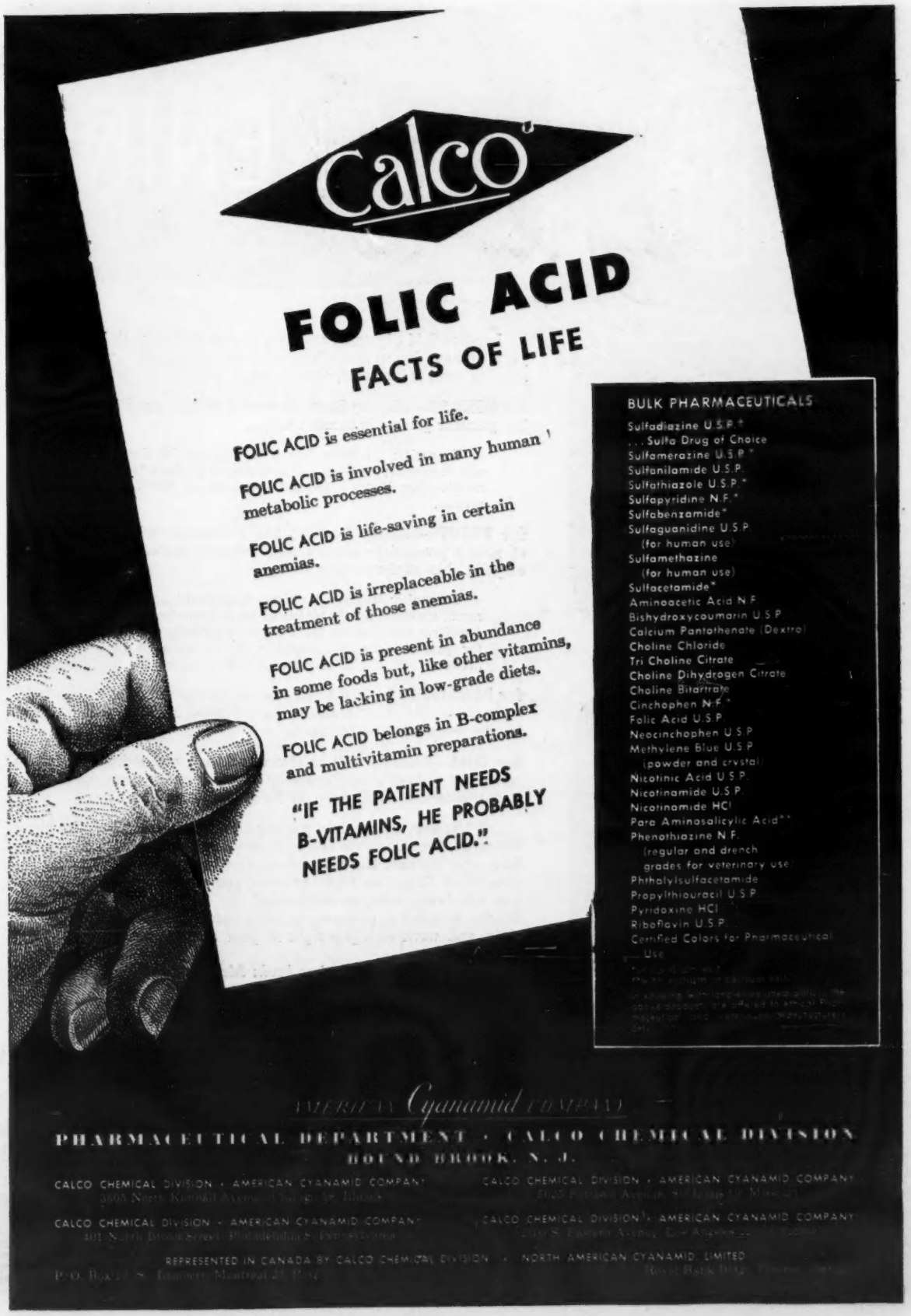
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½-	—
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
ton lots or less	lb.	.34	—
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
ton lots or less	lb.	.34	—
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
ton lots or less	lb.	.34	—
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.65	—
ground, bgs., works	ton.	33.00	—
lump, bgs., works	ton.	36.00	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs.		3.25	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.65	6.15
USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.10	.12
powd., dms., works	lb.	.14	.16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).			

Ambergris, gray, bots.	oz.	8.00	10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.	lb.	.85	.95
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.	lb.	.94	1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.30	—
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works	ton.	79.00	80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1	lb.	.17	.17½
2	lb.	.17	.18
3	lb.	.17	.19
4	lb.	.20	.21
5	lb.	.16	.19
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton.	80.00	82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs.		3.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.00	—
tanks, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	80.00	86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		8.25	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		8.65	11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	—
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	75.00	80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.	lb.	.43	—
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.81	1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	312.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	375.00	—
less ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	380.00	—

Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Amphetamine Sulphate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
imported, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works	lb.	.33	.38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	.19¼
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.	lb.	.38	.39
dms.	lb.	.39	.42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.			
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms.	lb.	.23	.24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.17¼-	—
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
dms.	lb.	.80	.85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).			
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	2.40	—
Iodide, NF, bots., jars	lb.	4.01	4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton.	72.50	—
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles	ton.	86.84	—
domestic, bgs., western, works	ton.	64.00	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	51.00	—
Oleate, 75%, dms., works	lb.	.53	.60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.23	.31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	222.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	285.50	—
less ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	290.00	—
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.			
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.50	.75
Ammonium persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	—
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms	lb.	.45	—
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.62	1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens	ton.	40.00	45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works	ton.	50.00	54.50
bulk, works	ton.	47.00	51.50
purified, dms., works	lb.	.07½	.08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works	ton.	211.50	—
l.c.l., basis 100% works	ton.	312.50	—
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld	ton.	181.50	—
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	—
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.70	1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00	—
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms.	lb.	32.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	7.00



American Cyanamid Company

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
1005 North Kimball Avenue, Bound Brook, N. J.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
2160 Fountain Avenue, Los Angeles 39, California

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
101 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
2160 S. Fountain Avenue, Los Angeles

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P.O. Box [illegible] Terminus, Montreal 2B, P.Q. Bound Brook, [illegible]

Amyl Acetate—Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¾ -	.30¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¾ -	.31¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18 -	.29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms	lb.	.90 -	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.80 -	2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75 -	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.77 -	.95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.20 -	1.60
Angelica root dom., bls	lb.	.60 -	.70
imported bls	lb.	.50 -	.80
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.43 -	.48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	—
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs	lb.	.12½ -	.13
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.69 -	.70
Czech, bgs	lb.	.12½ -	.13
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.13½ -	.14
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13 -	.14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.35 -	2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs	lb.	.26 -	—
powdered, dms	lb.	.28 -	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, ton-lots, works.	lb.	.80 -	—
less than ton lots, bbls., works.	lb.	.85 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85 -	.88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.39 -	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.39½ -	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	.36
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½ -	.37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	.38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	.49
solution, cbys.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.			
Antipyrene NF, dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	23.40 -	23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.13 -	.16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins	oz.	5.00 -	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots	kilo.	77.00 -	—
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%	lb.	26.00 -	—
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	.65 -	.66
root, bls	lb.	1.45 -	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.11 -	.14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.80 -	.90
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.48 -	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½ -	.07½
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32 -	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50 -	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	1,300.00 -	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	675.00 -	—
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	556.00 -	—
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	436.00 -	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	371.00 -	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	348.00 -	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	321.00 -	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00 -	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00 -	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00 -	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00 -	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	122.50 -	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	122.50 -	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	116.50 -	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	110.00 -	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	78.00 -	—
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton.	68.50 -	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	65.00 -	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	55.00 -	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	46.00 -	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	40.00 -	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	39.00 -	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00 -	—
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00 -	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00 -	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	27.00 -	—

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton.	34.00 -	—
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	38.00 -	—
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00 -	—
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	34.00 -	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½ -	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09 -	—
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½ -	.10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00 -	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.00 -	11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.60 -	6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.42 -	—
10,000 units	vial.	.80 -	—
50,000 units	vial.	2.00 -	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.35 -	1.45
Barberry root bark, bags	lb.	.35 -	.40
tree bark, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	5.00 -	—
Sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.25 -	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.50 -	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	95.50 -	—
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.34 -	.38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	bgs	ton. 152.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	162.00 -	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.16 -	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.30 -	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	ton.	190.00 -	200.00
Iodide, bots.	lb.	6.14 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	ton.	250.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	260.00 -	—
Peroxide, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.38 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	71.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	81.50 -	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40 -	12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
93.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60 -	37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton.	53.45 -	61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	9.50 -	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works	ton.	12.50 -	—
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	71.40 -	—
5 ton lots	ton.	68.90 -	—
ex dock, 10 ton lots	ton.	57.00 -	—
low gel, bgs., l.c.l.	ton.	69.70 -	—
5-ton lots	ton.	67.20 -	—
ex dock, 10 ton lots,	ton.	55.00 -	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22 -	.23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74 -	.79
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.49 -	.54
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.013 -	.015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.019 -	.021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02 -	.02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0275 -	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0325 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0335 -	.0400
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02 -	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94 -	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48 -	3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.37 -	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Chicago district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Cleveland district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30 -	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.35 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37 -	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30 -	—
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.37 -	.39
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.37 -	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.37 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35 -	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.38¼ -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35 -	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40 -	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47 -	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½ -	.23¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½ -	.24¼
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.	lb.	.90 -	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.65 -	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80 -	—
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60 -	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.35 -	1.80
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.61 -	2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	8.60 -	9.40
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00 -	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00 -	36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.22 -	.30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½ -	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½ -	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
custom contract	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00 -	36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15 -	1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	1.05 -	—
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40 -	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00 -	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11 -	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65 -	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25 -	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10 -	2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47 -	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37 -	4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22 -	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20 -	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15 -	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37 -	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65 -	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50 -	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22 -	—

In every field of human endeavor it pays to "use one's head." And you'll find nothing so rewarding, where thickening and suspension with metallic soaps is indicated, as remembering to specify "Metasap*".

for GREASE—Metasap Stearates provide perfect soaps for the firmer, less granular greases in demand today.

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Examples: *Metasap Aluminum Stearate R* is an excellent suspension agent, usable in a wide variety of paint formulas. *Metasap Aluminum Palmitate and Metasap 597* are good thickening and suspension agents for paints, especially adaptable where range of heat is limited. *Metasap 546*, a zinc stearate, is recommended for sanding sealers.

for PLASTIGELS—In the new and interesting field of vinyl plastisols, Magnesium and other Stearates have proved effective gelling agents for the preparation of plastigels.

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At Metasap, we not only produce tailor-made specialities for many industries, but a complete line of stearates and palmitates of aluminum, lead, zinc, calcium, and magnesium. Our representatives in 44 States are ready to serve you whenever you telephone, wire, or write—and our Technical Service Division is prepared to make recommendations, and work with you right in your own plant.

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Stearates

of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

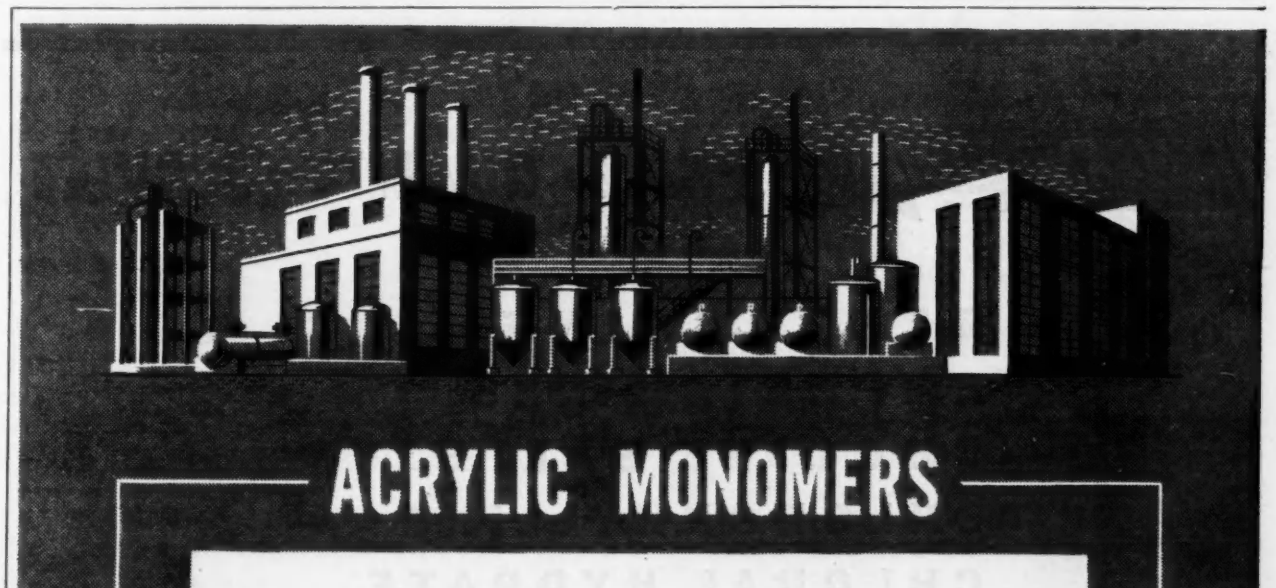
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 .22
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lt. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs. c.l. works. lb. .0650 - —
ctns., l.c.l., wh.se lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
t.c.l. works lb .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 45
Mineral, bgs. works lb 0160 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb 25 30
root, bls lb 15 16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb 38 40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 110 00 - —
direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
N. Y whse ton 120 00 130 00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton 84 00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton 92 00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble bgs., c.l. lb. .17 .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Blue, milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves bls lb. .08 - .12
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.70.00 Nom.
steamed works E ton.75.00 - —
Bone, phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb 17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb 40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.67 50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.109 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59 25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37 75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.38.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.108 00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93 50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118 00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38 25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 .221
t.c.l., same basis lb. .171 .241

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead lined, dlvd lb .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2 60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 5 70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho cns. dms. works, lb. .75 .85
moulding, cns. dms., works lb .85 1 00
printing ink cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator cns. dms works lb. .80 85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
t.c.l. works lb .13 - —
Oxide metallic bgs. works lb .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb .12 —
powdered bgs lb. 13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l., works lb 04½ 15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb 04½ 13
t.c.l. works lb 04¾ 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb 06¼ —
Turkey type bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee Va. N. Y lb. 06¼ —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ —
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs. same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb .13 .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .18 .23
Berries bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust. tanks group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 20¾- —
Chloride dms., c.l., works lb .43½- —
t.c.l., works lb. 44 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).

Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. 70 —
Oleate, refd., dms t.c.l. works lb .36 —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .24 .27¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .55¾ —
tanks, same basis lb .53 —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP cryst, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP dms, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb .25 .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 .40



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We have manufactured acrylic monomers since 1933, and have supplied them in tank-car quantities for the past ten years. These materials have been widely used because of the distinctive properties which they produce in polymers and copolymers: heat, light, and chemical stability; permanent, internal plasticization; and good adhesion. And these properties are the basis, today, for the constantly expanding use of the acrylic monomers.

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Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or over lb .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dld. E. of Rockies, cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Manganate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .35 - —
ton lots lb .36 - —
less ton lots lb .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis lb .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis lb .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb .55½- —
smaller lots lb .56 - .68
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .61 - —
smaller lots lb .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .94 - —
smaller lots lb .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 1.05 1.20
powd., bxs lb 1.15 1.40
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 3.25
powd., bxs lb 2.90 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms. lb 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb .10 - .10¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls lb .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs. lb 4.25 - —
medium cs., afloat lb 3.40 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs lb 2.80 - 2.85
Mangalore type, cs lb 2.50 - 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs lb 2.40 - 2.45
Ceylon, bgs lb 2.40 - 2.45
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta, 10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ampuls gm .67½- —
tins, works gm .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram, tins lb .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can, per can 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram, cns lb .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units .30 - —
Carvol, bots lb 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .27 - .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock lb .18¾- .19½
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock lb .21½- .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. afloat lb .14½- .15
longstick lb .17 - .17½
shortstick, bls lb .16 - .17
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb .23 - .23½
broken, bls lb .22 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb .27½- .28
Saigon, broken, bls lb .33 - .36
medium, bls lb .38 - .49
thin, bls lb .52 - .54
Cassia, buds, bgs lb .58 - .59
Fistula, bskts lb .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.170.00 -Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .37 - —
Indian, bgs lb .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb .0255- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00

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Roman, cs lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 - 88.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works lb. 4.25 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 6.83 - 7.00
14%, dms., works lb. 12.60 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 85.00 - 90.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 85.00 - 95.00
90%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 85.00 - 105.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 65.00
75%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 65.00
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb pkg. lb. 9.00 - 10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - 10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 9.02 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns, 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .25½- —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.45
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots oz. 2.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom, crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 - 12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton 27.00 - 30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 - 45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 - 56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 - 11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 - 17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton 20.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —

CMC, tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —

Cobalt phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .13 - .15
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .69½- —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 74.50 - 77.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs lb. .613 - —
under 1,000 lbs lb. .633 - —

Copper gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36¼
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ -
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.90 - 15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 137.50 - —
c.i.f. Pacific ports ton 132.50 - —

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Coriander Seed—Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs ..lb. .06¼- .09
Czech, bgs ..lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs ..lb. .06 - .06½
new crop, futures, bgs ..lb. .05¾- —
Roumanian, bgs ..lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.47 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.62 - —
Cornsilk, bls ..lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls ..lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns ..lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans ..lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls ..lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Cresote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms ..gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .25
Cuteb berries, XX NF, bgs ..lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs ..lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls ..lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..lb .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb .14 - —
tanks, works ..lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs ..lb. .18 - .19
Iranian, bgs. ..lb. .17¼- .17½
Moroccan, bgs ..lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs. ..lb. .17¼- .17½
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works ..unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works ..lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. ..lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works ..lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works ..lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots ..gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots ..gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D Sols., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls ..lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls ..lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech fine grd fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .38 - .40
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .48 - .51
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ..ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls ..lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls ..lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls ..lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots ..lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots ..lb 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. ..100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs ..lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms ..lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots. works ..lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms ..lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ..ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ..ton. 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ..ton. 65.00 - —
California ..ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ..ton. 95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast ..lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E ..lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .93 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .90 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .91 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. ..lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .79½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works ..lb. 75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld ..lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works ..lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .35¼- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .32½- —
Diethylanilin, dms ..lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l ..lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .41½- —
E lb. .43 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots ..kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot ..kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..gram. 7.75 - 8.59
Diglycol laurate, dms ..lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms ..lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms ..lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .77½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more ..gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials ..vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials ..vial. 1.408 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms ..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. ..lb. 1.15 - 1.25

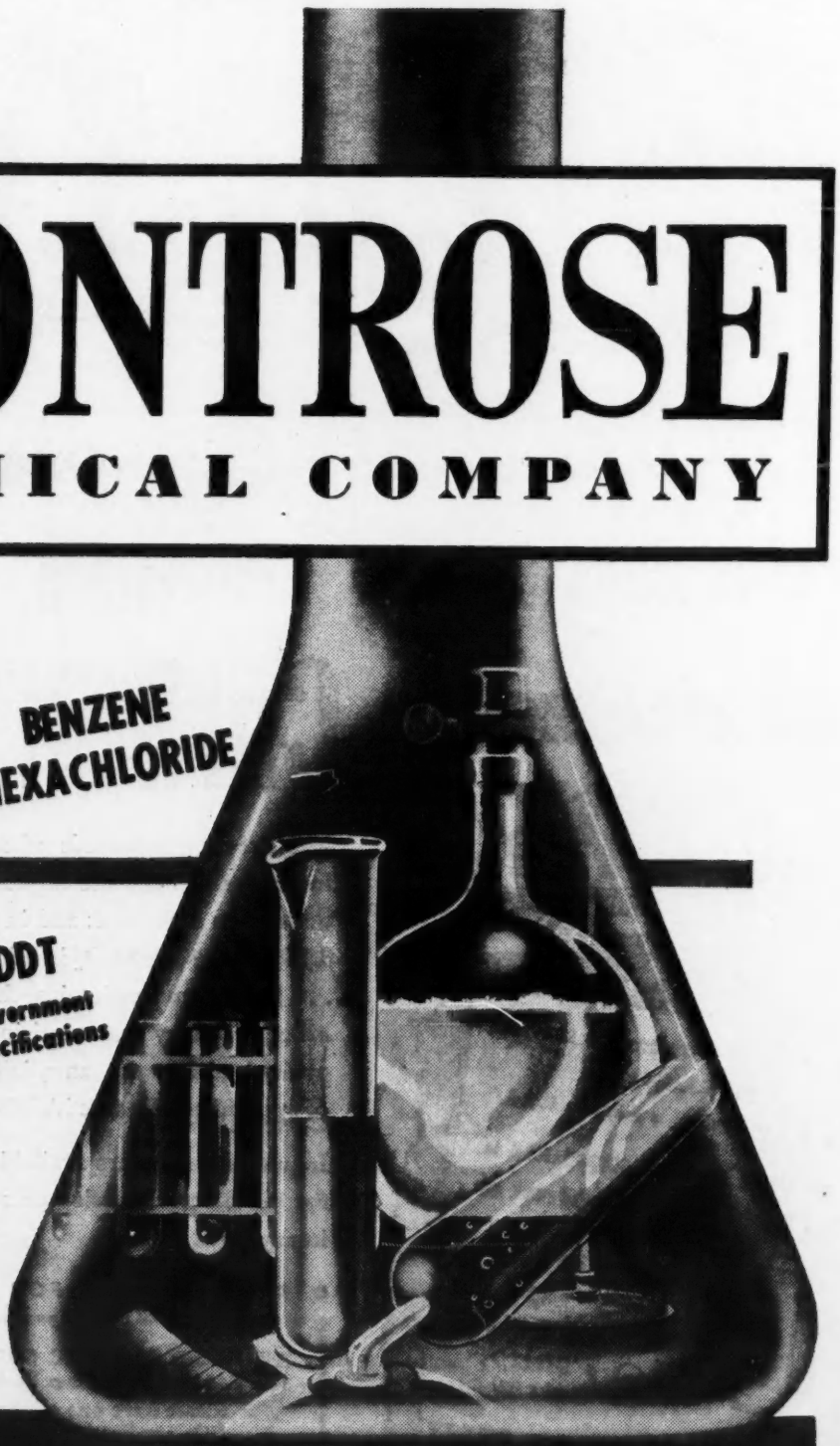
MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

DDT Government Specifications



SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ .38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms. frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N Y lb .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb .11 -.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 -17 60
No. 2, cns lb 17 00 -17 60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 -17 60
No. 2, cns lb 22 20 -22 85
No. 3, cns lb 35 25 -35 90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2 cns lb 4 65 - 4 75
Red, FD&C, No. 4, cns lb 7 55 - 7 85
No. 2, cns lb 4 00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22 20 -22 85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32 cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 -17 60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10 50 -11 05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Red, D & C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .74 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet 8 lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
443 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
696 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.73 - —

6 reasons why

NIALK® TRICHLORethylene

is your best buy for Fast, Low-Cost metal degreasing

1. **QUICK ACTING** . . . Cleans and dries in record time. And after rapid degreasing of surfaces, metal is warm, dry and ready for further processing.

2. **SAVES MONEY ON POWER** . . . Low boiling range means quick vaporization. Can be heated by gas, steam, or electricity. Produces a concentrated vapor at only 188°F.

3. **SAVES MONEY ON SOLVENT** . . . High vapor density means proper vapor level will be maintained in the degreasing machine. Result: more efficient cleaning with low solvent loss.

4. **NON-FLAMMABLE** . . . At room temperature there's no worry about fire when you take the ordinary precautions required in the handling of any chlorinated hydrocarbon.

5. **STABLE** . . . NIALK TRICHLORethylene can be used for all-purpose degreasing.

6. **ECONOMICAL** . . . Completely re-usable after distillation.

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection or assembling.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, 1150—Ferric Cacodylate

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
	double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313	Naphthol AS SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
	Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
	Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
	Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
	Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
	Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
	FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

	Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
	Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
	Jet	lb.	1.21	—
	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
	Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.88	—
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
	Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
	Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
	Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	—
	Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
	Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:

	Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
	Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	—
	Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
	Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
	Yellow azo, conc	lb.	.90	—
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
	Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.11	- 1.15
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.21	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	-
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

	Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.32½	- —
	Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
	Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14¼
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .16
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
	technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —

Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms.

		lb.	.37	- —
	anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
	½-lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
	¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
	solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	- —
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
	synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	- —
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	- —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	- —
	Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	- .0856
	l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	- .0936
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .07½
	Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
	Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
	75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld.

		lb.	.12¾	- .21¾
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- .22¾
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .20
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .22
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- .23
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- .20¼
	99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- .22¼
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- .23¼
	tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	- .20½
	NF, dms. frt alld	lb.	.24	- .25
	synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
	99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
	Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
	l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	- —
	Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
	less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	- —
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	- —
	Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
	Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .79
	Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
	Butyrate, bots	gal.	6.10	6.60
	cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	1.02
	Carbamate (see Urethane).			
	Chloride tech, dms, c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- .20
	cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
	tanks same basis	lb.	.10	- —
	USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
	Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
	Formate, dms	lb.	.60	- —
	Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
	Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	- —
	cbys., works	lb.	3.50	- —
	Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	- —
	Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	- —
	less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
	Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
	Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
	Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
	Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
	Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
	40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	- —
	Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
	Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
	Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
	l.c.l	lb.	.15	- —
	tanks	lb.	.13	- —
	Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
	tanks	lb.	.32	- —
	Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
	smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
	vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- —
	smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
	Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	- —
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
	Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
	Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
	tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	- —
	Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
	Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
	l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	- —
	tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
	Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	- —
	l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
	Monobutylether dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
	Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
	Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
	Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
	Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
	Monostearate, dms	lb.	.35	- .42¼
	Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
	Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
	Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
	Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
	smaller lots	lb.	7.35	- 7.40
	Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
	Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
	Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	- 3.45
	Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-32.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
light, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
French, bgs	lb.	.24	- .26
Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05¾	- —
Tunesian, bgs	lb.	.05¾	- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).			

Mathieson METHANOL from Morgantown

Synthetic methyl alcohol of the highest quality suitable for all industrial applications is now available from Mathieson's Morgantown Plant, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Shipments from Morgantown—one of the largest synthetic nitrogen plants in the world—are being made in barge and tank car quantities. For complete information, specifications and shipping data address Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Organic Chemicals Department, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

Mathieson Organic Chemicals: Ethylene Glycol • Diethylene Glycol • Triethylene Glycol • Ethlyene Oxide • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether Hydrazine Products • Sodium Methylate • Methanol • Formaldehyde

Mathieson CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate-ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms.... lb. .88 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.50 -33.50
Oregon, bbls .....gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs .....lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area..ton.135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95 95% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton 47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton 41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton 38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l ton 40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton 37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works .....lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works .....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines .....ton 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l .....ton 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15½ - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l .....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls .....lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks, gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .105
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1130
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0575- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns .....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.50 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 7.50 -12.75
root, African, bls .....lb. .14 - —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs....lb. .18 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Rhattoon, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs .....lb. .12 - .12½
June shipment.....lb. .11 - —
Ginseng root cs .....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .26½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .21½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .22½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrains, same basis. lb. .26 - —
193 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .27½ - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .22 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .34¼ - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .33¼ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33½ - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .35⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36⅛ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .35⅛ - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .34⅜ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33⅜ - —

Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots .oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. .....oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.03
powd., bxs .....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots .....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs .....lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .093
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .....lb. .19 - .213
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
93-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd .....lb. .03¼ - —
house .....lb. .03¾ - —
white, choice .....lb. .06¼ - —
yellow .....lb. .04⅛ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, tight, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .lb. .35 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 - —

Ferric Glycerophosphate—Gum, Dammar, Singapore

Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld .....lb. .37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls ....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs .....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs .....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs .....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins .....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld ...lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
works lb 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .17½ - .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs .....lb. .22 - 23
CNE, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs .....lb .13 - .16
WS, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs...lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black bold bgs .....lb. .14½ - .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs .....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18

National Lead Company's use of Glycerine for making synthetic resins dates back over 35 years. Today, Glycerine-derived alkyds play an important part in many of National Lead's familiar "Dutch Boy" paints. They're used in exterior finishes, such as quick-drying enamels for sash and trim, and also in enamels and flat paint for interior use.

FULLY ACCEPTED . . . FULLY AVAILABLE IN ALL GRADES!

For years, leading manufacturers of household and industrial finishes have favored Glycerine for making alkyd resins. Now, improved stability of Glycerine supply means you can count on dependable delivery of this time-tested ingredient. You can confidently build your formulations around Glycerine—without concern for emergency substitutions.

Glycerine-derived alkyds give paints excellent package stability . . . improved water resistance . . . outstanding durability. They improve color retention and film toughness in air-drying coatings for metal equipment. They contribute flexibility and adhesion to baking finishes—where their compatibility with other resins like ureas and melamines is essential.

In hundreds of applications in other fields, too—as a solvent . . . softener . . . emollient . . . humectant . . . preservative . . . lubricant . . . Glycerine provides an unmatched balance of properties, ready acceptance, and established freedom from toxicity.

Plan ahead with Glycerine. For full information, contact your Glycerine supplier, or write—

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Gum, Ester—Isoquinoline

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
No. 3, bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ton.19.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks. gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tanks, works. lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more. lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works. kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works. lb. .53 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis. lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .215 - .24
tanks. lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.80 - 6.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs. lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots. lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.75
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 - 7.10
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 4.10 - 6.05
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .00 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works. lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs. lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots. lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .53 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms. lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornebl, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .12¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works. lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more. kilo.60.00 - —
smaller lots. kilo.66.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works. lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
tanks, works. lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works. lb. .65 - 1.25

five reasons why chemical men specify INLAND steel containers

1 TESTED—Every Inland container is individually tested to insure satisfactory performance in use.

2 SIZES AND STYLES—Inland containers . . . of every type used in your industry . . . are available in sizes from 3 to 58 gallons.

3 LINING RESEARCH—Inland . . . with the most experienced lining research department in the industry . . . has developed or improved container linings for hundreds of products.

4 CREATIVE DECORATION—Inland's creative staff can assist customers in developing effective container decoration—printed or lithographed—for greater sales impact.

5 SERVICE—Inland's service to users of Inland containers does not end with production and shipment. Its policy is one of complete customer satisfaction on container performance.

For more information write to

INLAND STEEL CONTAINER COMPANY

6532 SOUTH MENARD AVENUE • CHICAGO 38, ILLINOIS

Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M. & P. Naphtha		Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits						Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard				Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent			Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M. & P.[1] Naphtha	V.M. & P.[2] Naphtha	4	30	5	5[1]	5[2]	35	140	6	6[2]
Volatility														
Distillation IBP, °F	115	150	197	211	215	250	293	315	306	308	340	365	375	362
10%, °F	145	157	204	240	236	260	284	323	319	317	352	375	391	382
50%, °F	185	163	212	265	250	274	308	335	333	328	358	381	412	404
90%, °F	220	175	224	293	274	287	315	355	355	348	376	387	441	445
Dry Point, °F	...	191	240	...	...	297	325	...	...	...	385	400	..	...
End Point, °F	250	...	...	318	316			381	383	380	...	..	462	465
Safety														
Flash Point, TCC, °F	...	...	...	...	...	60	92	103	101	103	120	144	145	146
Solvent Power														
Aniline Point, °F	123	123	109	129	131	102	138	115	134	135	184	147	139	150
Kauri Butanol No.	38	39	45	38	38	46	34	41	38	38	26	32	34	31
Weight														
Gravity, °API	66.5	67.0	57.0	55.5	58.0	50.5	53.0	46.5	49.0	50.5	55.5	47.0	42.0	45.5
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F	.7146	.7128	.7507	.7567	.7467	.7775	.7669	.7949	.7839	.7775	.7567	.7927	.8155	.7994
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	5.95	5.93	6.25	6.30	6.22	6.47	6.39	6.62	6.53	6.47	6.30	6.60	6.79	6.66
Purity	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.													

(1) Available from Buffalo, N. Y. refinery only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform high-quality performance. They all have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight-run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

SOCONY-VACUUM
Oil Company, Incorporated
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

SOCONY-VACUUM

Jaborandi Leaves—Logwood Extract

J

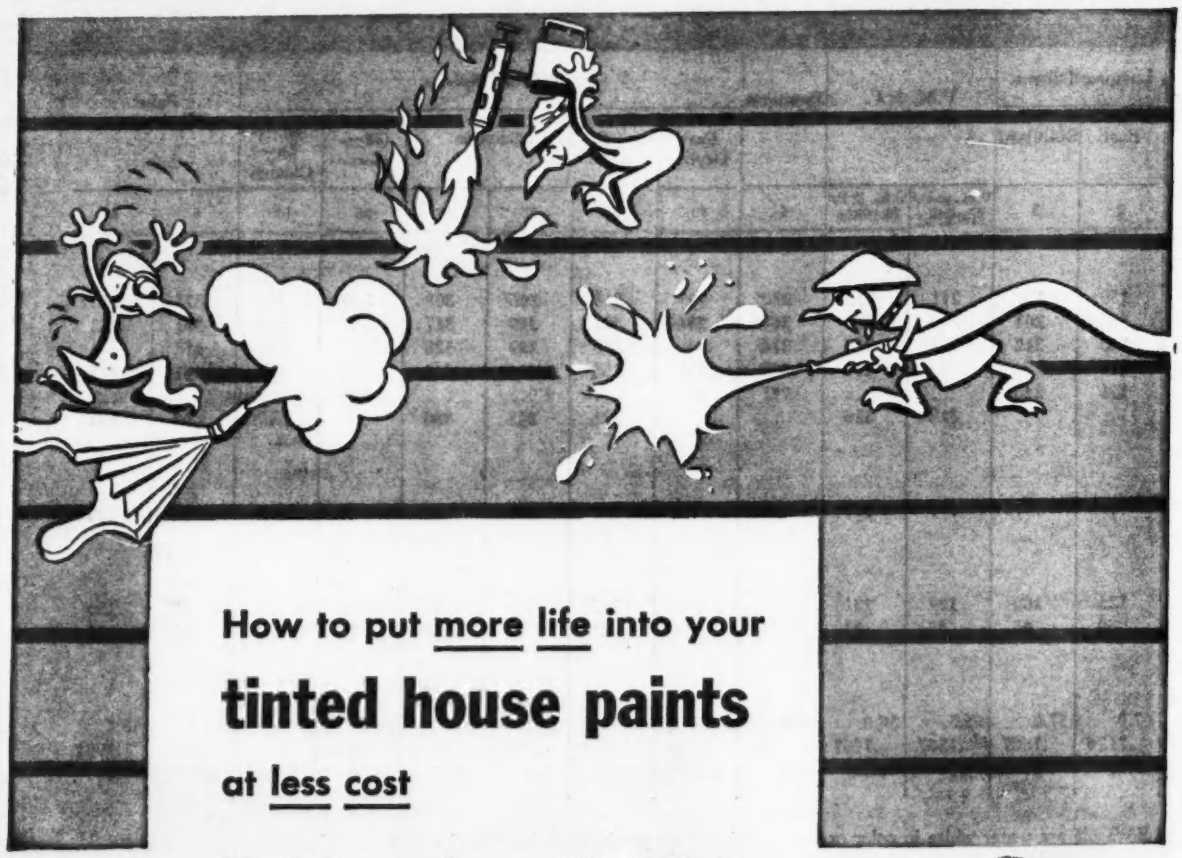
Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.60
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.08	.15
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.45

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.75	.80
Kava Kava root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.08	.16½
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.13	.15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks,	gal.	.0925-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	.130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0900-	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.109	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875-	.095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11	.1165
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.35½-	.40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.33½-	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.11½ Nom.	
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.33
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.10	.10½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.09½-	.10
Turkish, bls	lb.	.10½-	.11
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.72	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb.	.70	.80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	.33
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.32	.33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V. jars	lb.	3.52	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Lead, metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.33¾-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.34¼-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34¾-	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs	lb.	.1708-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾-	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾-	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.45	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
88% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.56	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.59	—
ton lots	lb.	.40	—
less ton lots	lb.	.41	—
Lead sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms.	lb.	.15¼-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't poina, frt. alld.	lb.	.1770-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1870-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1580-	.2025
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1680-	.2125
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., came basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.16	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.19
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.18
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.20¾-	.27
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.35
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls.	lb.	.11	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.25	—
Nelson, Ariz	ton.	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	17.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	6.30	6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	6.30	6.55
96-98%, dms.	lb.	6.60	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.00	6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb.	2.70	—
dms., works	lb.	2.60	—
99%, tech., dms., works	lb.	5.75	7.50
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	78.00	Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	78.00	Nom.
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.10	2.75
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	14.00	-26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms.	lb.	.80	1.45
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.65	.66
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.42	.43
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35	—



How to put more life into your

tinted house paints

at less cost

There've "been some changes made" in tinted house paint formulations in the past two years. Manufacturer after manufacturer has switched to Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X."

All the advantages of "lead," plus...

You get dependable unformity of appearance with this new pigment: first, because it decreases water sorption and, thus, improves film integrity; second, because it makes a film that's highly resistant to rapid chalking and that releases dirt uniformly.

And you get these advantages at less cost. Here's why...

In Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X," the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes available proportionately larger amounts of "lead."

What's more, you use fewer pounds of "lead." 60 to 63 weight units of Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" equal 100 weight units of standard white lead types.

Cut costs... increase the decorative and protective life of your tinted house paints. Use Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" in your formulations.

Dutch Boy*

Basic Silicate White Lead

"45 X"

"lead" at its efficient, economical best

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

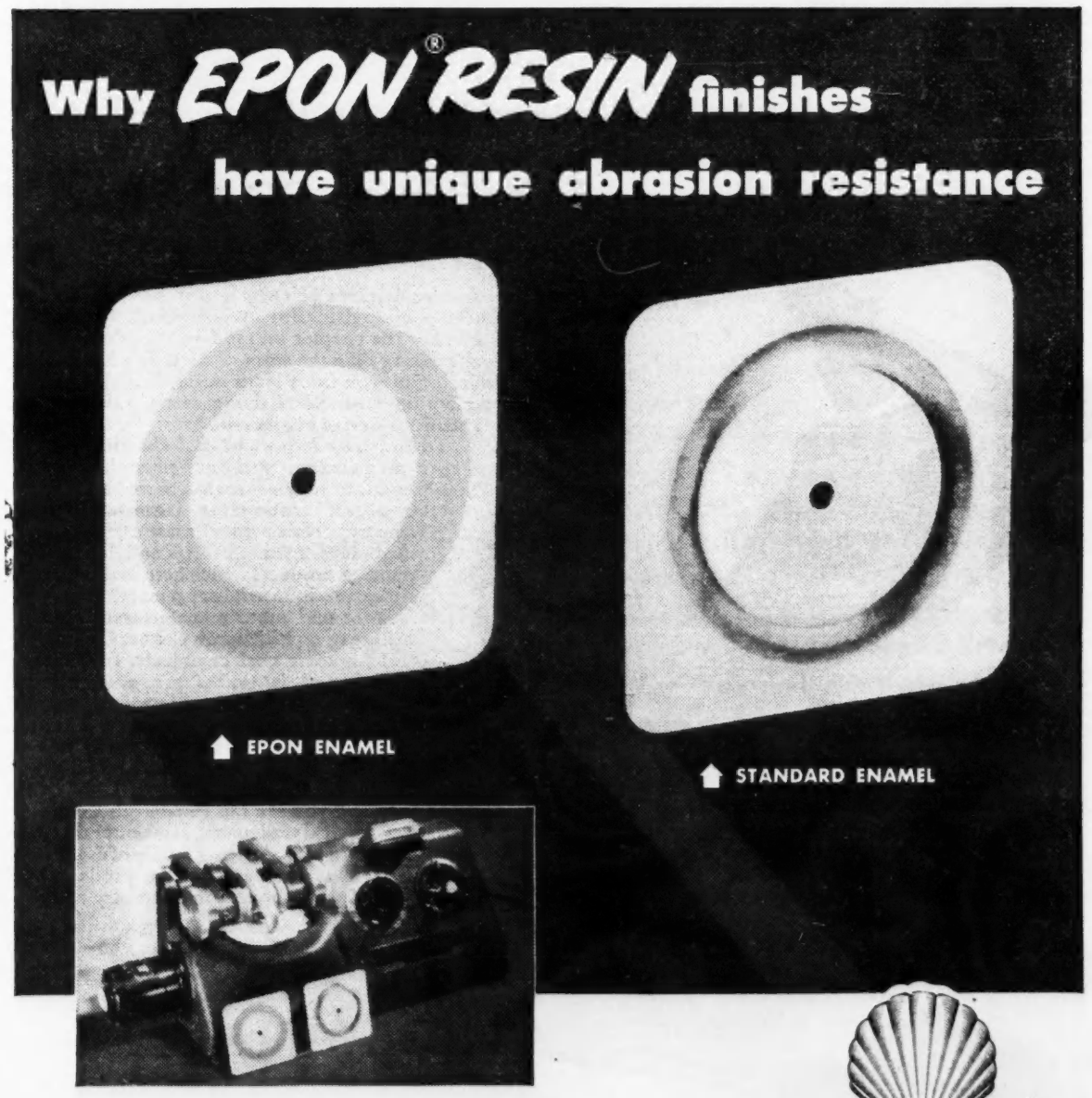
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .63
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
West Indian, cs.....lb. .89 - .90
broken, cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works..lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works..lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works.....ton. 50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works..lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Manganese acetate, bbls, divd..lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E..ton. 75.50 - —
l.c.l., divd., S. E..ton. 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E..ton. 87.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E..ton. 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. 78.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Chilean, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .27 - .27½
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.85 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 7.05 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 5.55 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - .45½
less ton lots, same basis....lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13¾- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots..lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.03 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld, lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms.. cs., frt. alld..lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....gal. .72¼- —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .54¼- —
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns.....lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works..lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd..lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. divd lb. .486 - —

Lovage Root—Methylcellulose, Special

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, divd. E.....lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 .97



The unparalleled toughness of an EPON resin finish is plainly evident in this test.

The Set-Up. Two metal panels, one coated with a widely used enamel, the other with an Epon resin enamel, rotate 1000 times on a turntable. Two abrasive wheels scrape each revolving panel.

The Result. The Epon resin finish shows no wear other than a slight decrease in gloss. The conventional enamel is completely worn away.

The Reason. The Epon resin molecule is of an entirely new class of condensation polymers. The molecule is so formed that it is inherently hard and imparts outstanding wear resistance to finishes. Epon resin surface coatings also have unusual flexibility and high resistance to detergents, caustic solutions, many acids and stain-producing agents.

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Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
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Methylcellulose—Nux Vomica

Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb 46 —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots lb.35.00 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., cl lb. .15¾- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17¾- .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44½
Sugar, crude, ogs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —

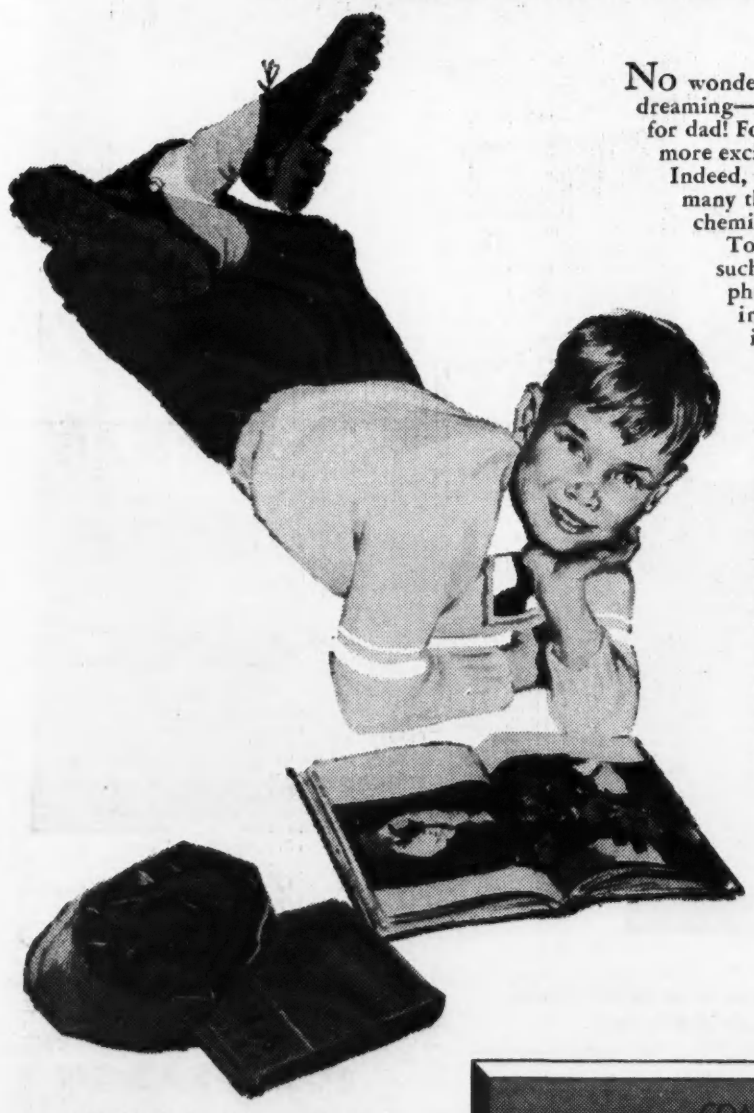
Milk sugar, edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms., works lb. .88 - —
amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, 70% contained
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 .57
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 —

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, hots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .12
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - .14
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07 - —
yellow, bgs. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .10 - —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton.47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton.48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see Sc.
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78° dms. c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .04½- .04¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm.49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11¼
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .36 - —
shrivels, bgs lb. .35 - —
West Indian, bgs., afloat lb. .30½- .31
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

"Dad, how do they get things like *medicine* and *tires* from COAL?"



No wonder Junior's science lesson sets him to dreaming—and to dreaming up questions like that for dad! For the chapter on modern chemistry is more exciting than the story of Aladdin's Lamp. Indeed, the wondrous lamp never provided as many things for good living as the valuable chemicals derived from *coal.*

Today, these important coal chemicals—such as benzene, pyridine, phenol, and phthalic anhydride—are the basic "building block" chemicals from which industry creates your plastics, dyes, medicines, synthetic fibers and dozens of other products which help maintain America's industrial supremacy.

More and more manufacturers are calling upon Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical for their coal chemicals. For, as a *basic* and *integrated* producer, we control every step of their production, from coal to finished chemicals. The result? Assured maximum quality of product and a dependable continuity of supply.

When you see the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical trademark, remember that it represents a growing family of useful basic chemicals and related products which serve the nation's industry and agriculture.

Alkyl methyl pyridinium chloride
Benzene meta, para-Cresol ortho-Cresol
Naphthalene Phenol Phthalic Anhydride
alpha-Picoline beta, gamma-Picoline
Pyridine Sodium Cyanide
Toluene Xylene Xylenol

COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building - Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

WAD 4128 B

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O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 2.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 2.75 - 4.75
NF, bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .85 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 80.00 -115.00
seed, bots lb. 50.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - 70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60% cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 14.75 -15.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.15 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms. works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 2.70
tech., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb. 26 - 42
white, dms lb. 26 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 9.00 -10.00
rectified, cns lb. 10.90 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 45.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3000- —
l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3310- —
l.c.l. lb. .3360- —
tanks lb. .3210- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3160- —
l.c.l. lb. .3210- —
tanks lb. .3060- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3525- .3575
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .2575- .2650
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
l.c.l. lb. .3000- —
tanks lb. .2850- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2775- —
l.c.l. lb. .2825- —
tanks lb. .2675- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. 24 - 24½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .55 - .65
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 250.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.05
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .52 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York lb. .10⅞- —
Pac. coast lb. .09¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .17¾- —
deodorized tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½- .12
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 23.00 -25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¾- —
refined, dms. lb. .18½- .18⅝
tanks lb. .16⅞- —
Costus, bots oz. 16.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east lb. .13⅜ Nom.
Valley lb. .13⅜ Nom.
Texas lb. .13⅛ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. lb. .18½- .19
tanks lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 3.55 - —
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.05
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb 6.50 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
70-75%, dms lb. .95 - 1.05
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1210- —
tanks lb. .10½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 10.75 -26.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 12.25 -17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Oil, ginger, dist., bots lb. 15.00 -16.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .11½- .12
prime, burning, dms. lb. .12½- .13
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.70 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
38-40% ester, cns lb. 4.85 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Messina, cns. lb. 5.85 - 9.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.55
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 7.25 - 7.85
West Indian, cns lb. 7.40 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- .1873
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- —
New York lb. .1625- —
tankwagon, N. Y lb. .1655- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 7.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .06 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .19¼- .19¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .31 - .33
20°, dms. lb. .30 - .32
30°, dms. lb. .28 - .30
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 210.00-270.00
petale, bots. lb. 45.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .23 - .23½
tankcar lb. .21½- .22
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Olibanum, bots lb 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.00 - 2.05
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.25 - 2.40
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .85 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Messina cns lb 4.00 - 5.35
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 175.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1220- —
tankcars lb. .1035- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.25 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .16½- —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks lb. .21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Oil, peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.10 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.65 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.55 2.83
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 75½ —
l.c.l. gal. 76½ —
whse. gal. 95½ —
steam dist., dms. ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .127 .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17½- .17¾
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .17
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 22.50 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 9.50 -10.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.00 -11.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .07½- .09
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .55 - .95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.30

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Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.
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Oil, Savin—Paraphenylphenol

Oil, savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-35.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y.	lb.	.04⅝-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¼-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15⅞-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.13⅞-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15⅛-	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.13⅛-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.00	- 8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 42° dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South	gal.	.67	- —
whse. N.Y.C.	gal.	.77	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 3.75
white, cns	lb	2.25	- 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
tanks	lb.	.38	- .38¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.36	- .63
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	22.00	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	18.75	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	- —
Wheat germ, c-gal. dms	gal.	14.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½-	.57½
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	- .68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	- .85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	5.75	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.25	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.75	-10.50
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	39.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.14	- .14½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.52	- —

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul — lb. .29¼- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	- —
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	- .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.17	- .17½
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .18½
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25	- .26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	- .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.88	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.67	- —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86	- —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.198	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.178	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	- .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works	lb.	.94	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	4.35	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28	- 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots.	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Pancreatin, USP. bots	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	6.45	- 9.00
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz., lots	oz.	3.70	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.00	- —
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	- —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop	lb.	.33	- .35
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97	- .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works.	lb.	1.24	- 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	- .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120°F, AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06	- —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.198	- —
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.208	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.,	.21	- .23
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	- 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —

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Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53 -	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 -	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 -	—
Paratolnidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	.66
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 -	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.35
ground, bxs	lb.	.40 -	.48
powder, bxs	lb.	.43 -	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 -	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25 -	.28
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	92.00	-94.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10 -	—
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.22½-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38 -	—
bulk sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units		.018 -	.020
tablet grade over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units		.02¼-	—
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units		.019	.025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10½-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.13¾-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40 -	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03 -	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units		.02½-	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group a.	gal.	.12 -	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.85 -	—
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.34 -	.35
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Japanese, hontakas, bgs	lb.	.38 -	.40
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42 -	.43
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.44 -	.45
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.43 -	.44
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
white, bags	lb.	1.76 -	1.80
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3 000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75 -	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11 -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.40 -	2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06 -	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅜-	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅜-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅜-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜-	—
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅞-	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝-	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅜
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10 -	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44 -	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42 -	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08 -	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 -	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16 -	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82 -	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25 -	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 -	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33 -	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 -	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 -	2.13
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00 -	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.80 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.00 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.97 -	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12 -	2.47
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.00 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825-	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 3	gal.	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975-	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08 -	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09 -	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07875-	.085
range	gal.	.0875-	.09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105 -	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.105 -	.109
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	.1055
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167 -	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Petroleum, mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147 -	.157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.16875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 -	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.165 -	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.185 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195 -	—
specially refined, California, tanks	gal.	.182 -	—
dlvd., E. of Rockies, tanks, gal.		.30538-	—
tankwagon, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.163 -	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134 -	.1423
high-solvency, 300-365 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
Petroleum naphtha high-solvency 300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30⅛
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.30½-	.31⅛
U.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195 -	—
Newark	gal.	.185 -	—
New York	gal.	.185 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.189 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—

Para-tertiary-butylphenol—Phenothiazin

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.18 -	.39
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	.39¼
tanks, works	lb.	.155 -	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.135 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.19 -	.20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾ -	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	.18¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	.20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾ -	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	.18¾
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½ -	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¼ -	.21¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾ -	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼ -	.19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 -	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, 6b. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54 -	—

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics
Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin
Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Phenyl Acetate—Potassium Stannate

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 -17.75
tech., fib., dms. works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald, lb. 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½ .08
Pitch, hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs, lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. 21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .44½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .796

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Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%...ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms...lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO...ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works...lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate, bots.....gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.73
spot.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots....lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots....lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs, ton lots..lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots....lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅛- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.188.00 -191.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.....oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans... oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60 - —

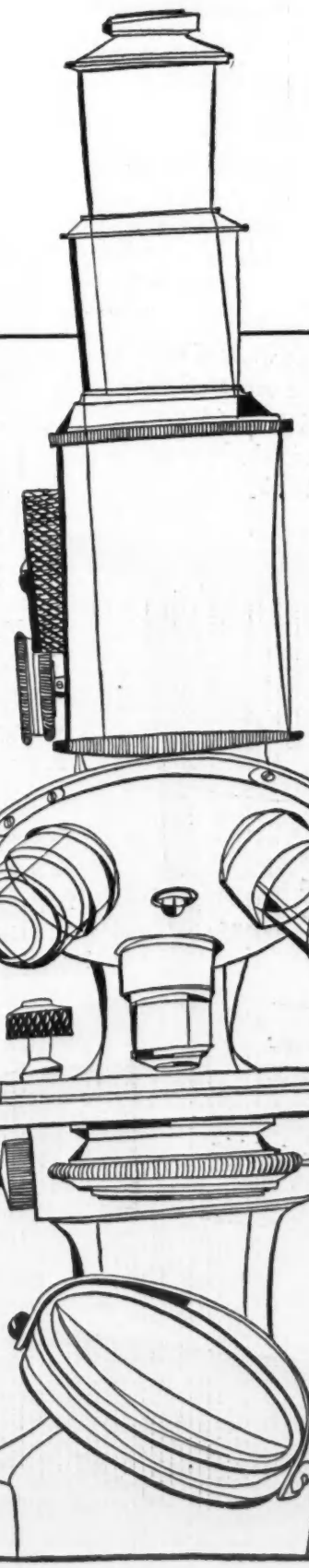
R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.30 - —
Red, cadmium, CP, light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —

Potassium Sulphate—Red, Tuscan

Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works.....lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure ons., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works....lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald....lb. .24½- .25

Take a look at salicylamide



...Researchers in the field of pharmaceuticals may develop profitable products through their investigations of Monsanto Salicylamide. Salicylamide is a stable compound with indicated analgesic properties. It is compatible with a variety of pharmaceutical chemicals. Salicylamide is offered *as a chemical*. Qualified persons connected with pharmaceutical manufacturers are invited to write for technical information and samples. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phenylacetic Acid and derivatives
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylamide
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Santophen 1
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Thenylpyramine HCl and derivatives

Santophen: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Chemical and Physical Properties of Monsanto Salicylamide

Formula: $HOC_6H_4CONH_2$; M. Wt. 137.05

Appearance and Color: White to light cream-colored powder.

Melting Point: 139° C.

pH of Saturated Water Solution at 28° C.: 5.0 approx.

Solubility: (approx.)

Water at 30° C.	0.2%
Water at 47° C.	0.8%
20% Cane Sugar Solution	Same as above
50% Cane Sugar Solution	Same as above
Glycerin at 5° C.	2.0%
Glycerin at 39° C.	5.0%
Glycerin at 60° C.	10.0%
Propylene Glycol at 5° C.	10.0%

Taste: Initially somewhat bitter. Produces definite sensation of warmth on the tongue and in the throat.

Miscellaneous: Forms water-soluble sodium salt with NaOH or Na_2CO_3 at pH of about 9.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

SALICYLAMIDE

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Red, Venetian—Sodium Chromate

Red, venetian, 15%, bgs, works..lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.54 - —
Watchung-type, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls... lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder.....lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works...lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls.....lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd..kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines...ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms....kilo.27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms.....kilo.28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms.....kilo.30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works..lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.50 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 .09½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .55 - .55½
Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Spanish, stemless, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Syrian, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots ...100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. 09¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns..kilo.260.00 -277.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .44 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½- .09½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots.....oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. 30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
No. 3, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
Pods, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 4.40 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..lb. .21½- .23
natural, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots....lb. .29 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .27 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .76⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .76⅜- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .76⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .54⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .55⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .55⅞- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms....lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

DRYMET IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

DRYMET HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.
6. Inhibits corrosion

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate. dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs.....lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less. dms lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse .....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works.....lb. .17 - .19
Mentanilate, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms .....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ..lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

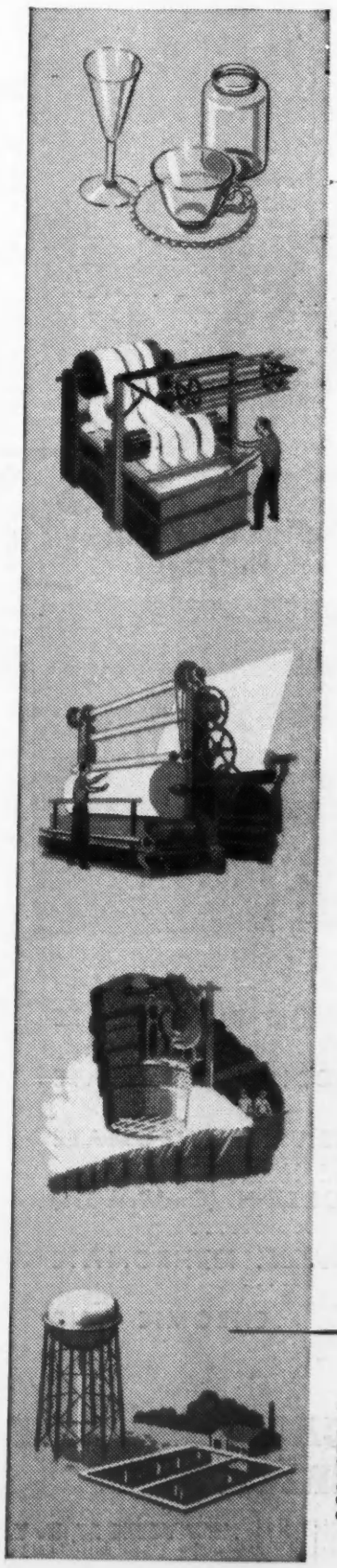
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works .....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works .....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75

Sodium Citrate—Sodium-Zirconyl Sulphate

Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works.lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald .... ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... ton.106.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¾- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works .....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39¼- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —



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Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride

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No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach
No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions
No. 16—Calcium Chloride

Solvent Naphtha—Testosterone Propionate, USP

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works	gal.	.31	- .32
high-flash, tanks, works	gal.	.31	- .32
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.31	- —
Bayonne	gal.	.35	- —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.31	- —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	- —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	- .39
Sorbitol, cryst. pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works	lb.	.32	- .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works	lb.	.38	- .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	- —
less ton lots, works	lb.	.25¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	- —
less ton lots, works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur.	ton.	81.00	- —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.23½	- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.23¾	- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24¼	- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0605	- —
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0620	- —
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.0635	- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns	oz.	.85	- 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Spikenard root, bls	lb.	.45	- .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾	- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb.	.45	- .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes	lb.	1.60	- —
white, bls	lb.	.10	- .14
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.16	- .20
St. John's bread edible, bls	lb.	.10	- .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)			
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)			
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	7.29	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	- —
powd., paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	7.41	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	- —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	Nom.
l.c.l., spot	lb.	.10¼	- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.11	- .12¼
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.0675	- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	- .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.30	- .31
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.07¼	- .08
Storax, USP, cs	lb.	1.25	- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	- .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more	gram.	.37	- —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.30	- —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.32	- —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.77	- .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms	lb.	.25	- .30
Chloride, tech., bbls	lb.	.24	- .26
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	- —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.37	- —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works	lb.	.10¼	- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.65	- —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	2.80	- 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	- —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs	oz.	1.14	- —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs	oz.	1.00	- —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	- 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.20
Sodium, fib, dms	lb.	5.00	- 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powder, dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
micro crystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb.	8.90	- 9.40
powder, dms	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
powder, dms	lb.	1.30	- 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins.	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms	lb.	3.85	- 4.15
powder, dms	lb.	3.50	- 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	3.50	- 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.05	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract.	long ton.	21.00	-22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, ex-port	long ton.	25.00	-27.50
domestic and Canada	long ton.	22.50	-23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
bbls.	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05	- —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
washed, NF, bot	lb.	.11	- —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼	- —
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03¼	- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.09	- —
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼	- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	short-ton.	130.00	Nom.
ground, same basis	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto.	unit-ton.	.86	- —
Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.86	- .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.87	- —
Sweet basil, California, bgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
imported, bgs	lb.	.48	- .49

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.65	- —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works.	lb.	1.70	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50	- —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28.00	-35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	15.25	-25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¼	Nom.
inedible, extra	lb.	.05⅞	- —
fancy	lb.	.06⅛	- —
special	lb.	.05⅛	- —
No. 1	lb.	.04⅝	- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .07
50%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls	lb.	.11	- .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk	unit-ton.	7.75	- —
Chicago	unit-ton.	8.75	- —
Tansy leaves bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.12¾	- .15
medium grades, ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.12¼	- .14
Java, ex whse., bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49	- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.56½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46½	- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.72½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½	- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.48	- .50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.65	- .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.56	- .59
dms.	lb.	.57	- .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.61	- .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- .25⅛
NF, cryst., fib, dms	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., fib dms	lb.	.75	- .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).			
commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	- —
extra, dms	lb.	.48	- .50
prime, dms	lb.	.36	- .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- .70
prime, dms	lb.	.55	- .60
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.90	- —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots	gm.	1.90	- —

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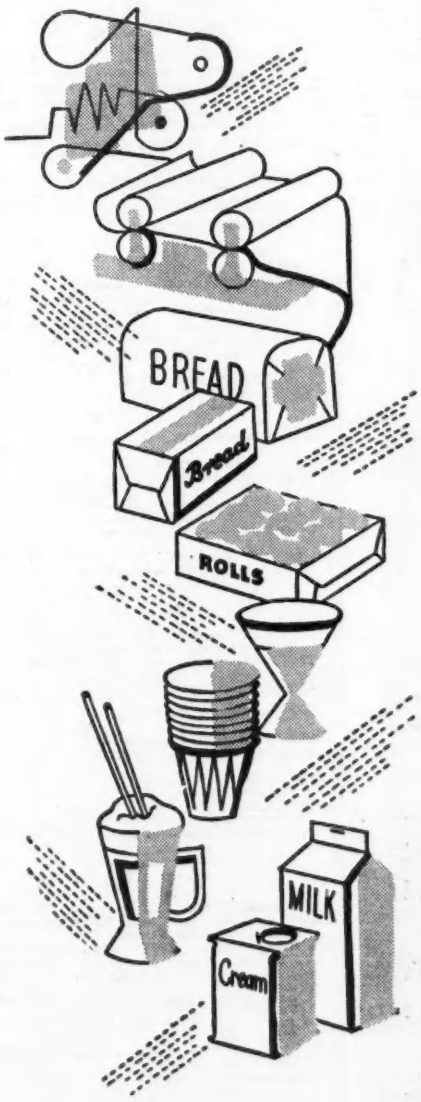

WARCO WAX 150-A

For use in food packaging and allied applications, *odorless, tasteless* Warco Wax 150 is unexcelled. Research-developed by wax specialists and produced in a most modern refinery, this product offers formulators definite competitive advantages.

For expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, get in touch with Warwick today.

TECHNICAL CHECK LIST:

MELTING POINT ASTM D127-39	PENETRATION 100g/77°F./ 5 sec. ASTM D937-49	PENETRATION 100g/110°F./ 5 sec. ASTM D937-49	COLOR NPA	TYPE
145-150	15-25	60-100	YELLOW 1-2	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC

Ask for our new price list effective August 1, 1952.

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary CHEMICAL CORPORATION

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ATLANTA
L. C. Morris Company
1125 Sprint St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia
ATwood 0122

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*Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Box 73, Station B, Buffalo 7, New York
BEdford 1572

CHICAGO
*Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
2345 W. Congress St., Chicago 12, Illinois
SEeley 3-0505

CINCINNATI
*Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Co.
4619 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio
MElrose 1910

CLEVELAND
*Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
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CLearwater 1-3770

DETROIT
*Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
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WAlnut 1-6350

FT. WAYNE
*Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Maumee & Bueter Rd., Ft. Wayne 1, Indiana
ANthony 0213

GRAND RAPIDS
*Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Co.
1500 Century Avenue S.W., Grand Rapids 9, Michigan
GRand Rapids 5-9111

HOUSTON
*Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
8501 Market St. Road, Houston 15, Texas
ORchard 6683

INDIANAPOLIS
*Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Co.
1650 Luett Avenue, Indianapolis 22, Indiana
ATlantic 1361

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***E. S. Browning Co.
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VAndike 1163

MILWAUKEE
*Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Co.
1719 S. 83rd St., Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin
GReenfield 6-2630

MONTREAL
**Charles Tennant & Co. (Canada) Ltd.
Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, Quebec, Canada
PLateau 4811

NEW ORLEANS
*Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
1352 Jefferson Highway
P. O. Box 4067—Carrollton Station
New Orleans 18, Louisiana
TEmple 4666

NEW YORK
Warwick Wax Company
10-10 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.
STillwell 6-1100

PORTLAND
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
3950 N. W. Yeon, Portland, Oregon
CApitol 1721

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*Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
419 De Soto Avenue, St. Louis 7, Missouri
GArfield 3495

SAN FRANCISCO
***E. S. Browning Co.
1515 Third St., San Francisco, California
DOuglas 2-0631

SEATTLE
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
4000 First Ave., South, Seattle 4, Washington
SEneca 5050

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Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
809 N. Washington St., Spokane, Washington
Riverside 4183

TOLEDO
*Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Central Ave. at Reynolds Road, Toledo, Ohio
JOrdan 0761

TORONTO
**Charles Tennant & Co. (Canada) Ltd.
96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Kingsdale 5103

*Member, Solvents and Chemicals Group **Member Tennants Group ***Subsidiary, International Minerals & Chemical Corp.

Tetrochloroethane—Vinyl Pyridin

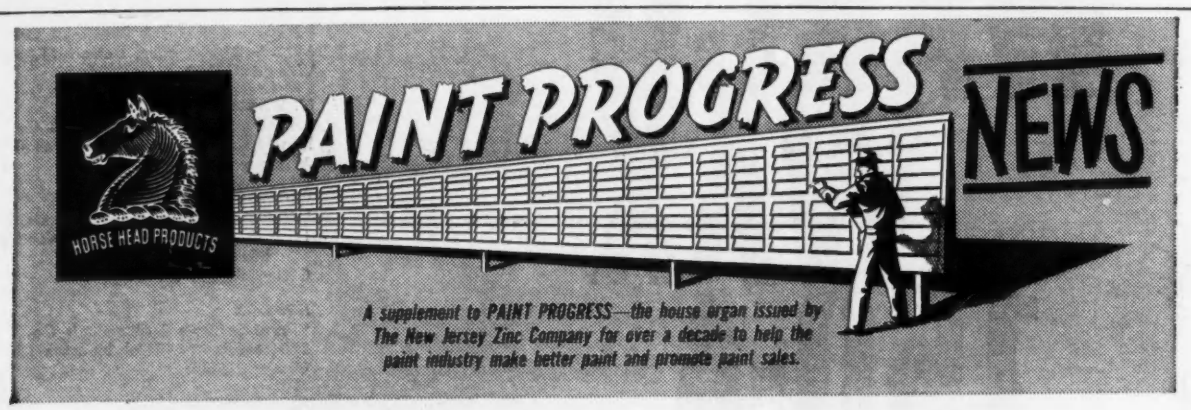
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works .....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd..lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms .....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
With sodium acetate, USP, dms.lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs. works.....lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works..lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .80¾- —
Metal .....lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms.....lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
Metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis..ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis..ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- .56½
rankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, ens., dms.....lb. 4.40 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind.....gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks...lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works....lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
tanks .....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51¾- .63¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64¼
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. .....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. .....lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
Triethylamine cms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38½- —
tanks .....lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, cms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works..kilo.132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .10 - .10¼
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
46% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis..ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock..ton.88.00 -89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton.65.00 -66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
whole, tins .....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Tahiti, cs. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots. tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret, dms., works.....lb. 1.65 - —


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Today's Self-Cleansing Paints Employ Unique "Detergent Action" of Zinc Oxide

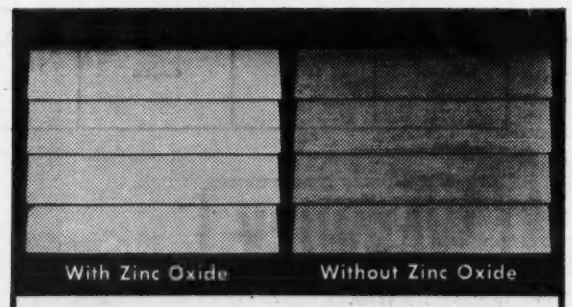
Each of today's self-cleansing outside house paints is specially formulated to take advantage of the unusual "detergent action" of zinc oxide. The proper balance of zinc oxide and chalking pigments gives a film that sheds dirt and chalk at a controlled rate, thus giving improved whiteness and tint retention.

How does this detergent action of zinc oxide work? As the paint film weathers, a small amount of the zinc oxide reacts with some of the oxidation products of the oil to form zinc compounds that are soluble in water. As the film chalks, the zinc soaps in that chalk cause it to be readily and uniformly weathered off the surface, keeping it clean throughout the life of the film.

Zinc oxide is the only paint pigment that imparts such a cleansing effect. Moreover, this effect cannot be obtained in any other way in such paints.

Detergent action is only one of the important reasons why leading outside house paints carry about 30% zinc oxide by weight of pigment, and why zinc oxide is the most-used white hiding pigment in outside house paint. Without zinc oxide, conventional house paints retain both chalk and dirt, as indicated in these photographs.

Our representatives will be glad to discuss with you how to formulate with zinc oxide to obtain the best balance of properties in your paints.



These two linseed oil house paints — exposed 4 years, vertical—illustrate the detergent action of zinc oxide. Without zinc oxide, the chalk is sticky and adheres, and therefore holds dirt.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Producers of Horse Head Zinc Pigments
... most used by paint manufacturers since 1860
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm
1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,300,000 A units per gm.
1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.250.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpha-tocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs. lb. .67 - .69
crude, African, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .60 - .62
slabs, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .90 - .92
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.01 - 1.02
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 - .98
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.03
yellow, No. 1, bgs, ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.26
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .79 - .80
Paraffin (see P...
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .24 - .26
cakes, cs. lb. .25 - .27
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77½- .82½
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
Woodflower, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Newark, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. works lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Viosterol—Yellow, Zinc

Yellow, benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.13
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.35 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls. frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls. dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .29¼- —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.13
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.13 - —
smaller lots lb 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .22½- —
basic, dlvd. lb. .23¾- —

—Continued on page 83

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Volume 162 August 25, 1952 Number 8

Sources of Motor Fuel

It is quite natural that the petroleum industry does not align itself with those who would start a new industry for the conversion of coal to liquid fuel. Free competition is all right as an item in the terminology of theoretical economics. The oilmen are well supported in their declarations that the making of gasoline from coal at this time would be premature; they have a deal of statistical evidence to prove their point that the national petroleum resources are not approaching exhaustion, and the matter of cost of implementing a coal-conversion industry is something to be considered. In truth, a greater use of oilshale and bituminous sands as sources of products now derived from petroleum should be ranked economically ahead of coal-conversion in respect of time.

Behind it all is a still somewhat dim picture of what will be the fuel of tomorrow's transportation. Setting aside the possibilities of atomic fission and solar energy, there still remain various promises in the channels of synthetic chemistry and of mechanical engineering. The transferring of hydrazin from rockets to runabouts is not in the realms of fancy. The use of methane as a fuel in mobile engines has already been demonstrated to be practicable. The fact that automobiles at least a decade old were recently driven in mileage tests to get five or more times as many miles from a gallon of gasoline as is possible in today's usual driving has something for engineers to think upon. A general adoption and enforcement of the new New Jersey scheme of delicensing inconsiderate motorists could reduce the demand for gasoline or other motor fuel quite substantially—and contribute very much to public decency.

Of course, the competitive aspects of the coal-oil controversy are rather expansive. One of them of special significance at the present time is presented by the inroads of petroleum in the fields of synthetic organic chemicals where coal has long been the source of raw material. It is argued that the coal folk are fully justified in doing a tit-for-tat inroad on the fuel fields of petroleum. The oilmen have the factor of cost in their favor in that connection.

One of the most thought-provoking contributions to the discussion of whether gasoline should be made from coal has to do with the ever-present doubtfulness of a continuous supply of coal. The big boss of the coal business has pronounced that he will declare a holiday in production, and he has for some weeks been laying out a campaign of idleness by his miner minions. Of course, the oil industry is not free from that sort of interference; but it is much better off than is the coal group.

That matter of petroleum as a chemical raw material has been aggravated by the entry of the oil industry into the inorganic field by way of sulphur. Sulphur fumes might run a turbine motor, but the chance of competition there is slim. There is more of a threat in the atmosphere of the recent statement of an oilman that petroleum's contribution of aliphatic organic compounds increased from 1 percent of the supply to 75 percent over the past twenty-five years. If they get down to serious study of those figures, the various groups of advocates of farm alcohol as a tractor fuel might get fighting mad.

Health Programs Imminent

Among the big ideas of the needs of the United States to which the political parties will devote many words over the next two months and to which one of them will have to give some sort of additional attention next year, foreign affairs will get the most wordy handling, but, even as in recent months, they will not get the consideration which they are popularly believed to deserve, and, legislatively at least, domestic care-takings will be much more in the picture. And big, very big among them is going to be health care, with the special pushing of organized labor behind its promotion. The volume of daily news now having to do with the ravages of polio, cancer, tuberculosis, and other prevalent afflictions—quite recently including again the outbreaks attributed to that uncontrolled agent, the typhoid-carrier, is doing much to recruit followers for those who contend that the health of the people is woefully neglected by those whom they have elected to take care of their needs.

The health-care matter will be brought to sharp focus in the latter days of this year when the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation makes its recommendations on "insuring an adequate supply of physicians, dentists, nurses, and allied personnel; developing local public health units throughout the nation; making more hospitals and hospital beds available where needed; stepping up the tempo of fundamental medical research; meeting the needs of the chronically ill and aged; and providing adequate diagnostic, rehabilitative, and other health services to all income groups." Organized labor has two representatives on that commission; the drug industry has none. CIO is making a special argument that private health-insurance plans are not adequate in scope or in relief in relation to meeting the cost of health care and do nothing to increase its availability. That point is made also in a broad survey by more than 500 health agencies which makes the point that the ratio of physicians available in general needs is showing a disturbing decline. The President's commission has reported that the per capita cost of medical care in this country in 1951 was in the neighborhood of $85—and about 25 percent of the total cost was paid by government (including military services).

Something must be done to give the people, as a whole, better medical service at a lower cost. All too many persons are of the opinion that such a program can be provided only by some form of governmentally handled insurance. It cannot be denied that the weight of perceptible evidence is with them. That, of course, does not prove that their contention is correct. But it does mean that those who are engaged in the providing of health care are faced with an imperative necessity for much, largely new-style, thinking and at least as much result-getting action.

For the Bookshelf

AN INVENTORY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN HEALTH—1952. Prepared by the Research Department of the Health Information Foundation. Paper; 197 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: Health Information Foundation. $1.50.

This is a very timely contribution to the essential information of those who must face the problem of adjusting the aims of those variously interested in the many aspects of the health of the people and meeting the needs which are thereby presented. It provides them with pertinent knowledge of all that is being done socially and economically in that connection. This comprises data got from and about community surveys of health facilities and services, community participation in health programs, planned social change involving health education, levels of health, correlation of health levels with other sociological, psychological, or economic variables, economic analysis related to health programs, industrial health, rural-urban differentials in health levels, services and programs, and social science methodology applicable to health research.

The data are presented as an annotated bibliography in five sections and in four sections of indexes of project personnel, organizations, and areas. They are readily accessible and helpfully informative.

THE COST OF SICKNESS AND THE PRICE OF HEALTH. By C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr. P.H. World Health Organization monograph series No. 7. Paper; 106 pages, 6x9½ inches. Geneva: World Health Organization. $1.50.

Dr. Winslow, who is professor emeritus of public health at Yale and a consultant in public health administration for WHO, prepared this treatise as a basis for the discussions of the economic value of preventive medicine scheduled for the Fifth World Health Assembly. His premise is that the present century faces on a global scale the same problem with which Chadwick dealt nationally a century ago in his report on the sanitary condition of the laboring population of Great Britain and the handicaps of poverty and concomitant disease. He discusses, as aspects of that problem, the cost of sickness; methods of reducing burden of disease; planning a national health program, interrelationships of poverty and disease and program of technical assistance. The treatise of each aspect is supplemented with a list of references, and the book has a useful index. In today's need to know how to deal with the problems of health care, Dr. Winslow's analysis and suggestions can be of real help.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS. Selected and compiled by Margaret C. Klem, Margaret F. McKiever, and Walter J. Lear, M.D. Public Health Service Bulletin No. 15. Paper; XIII + 397 pages, 5⅞x9⅛ inches. Washington: Federal Security Agency. $1. (Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office.)

This is a source book of timely information of value to all who are interested in the health aspects of industrial operations. It provides data from 260 books and other publications, grouped in sections according

—Continued on page 82

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

can easily absorb the molasses that is not used for industrial alcohol. As an ingredient for feeds, molasses in most years is a cheaper source of carbohydrates than corn. In the last three years, about 200,000,000 gallons were used annually as feed. Another favorable factor in the use of molasses as feed is that in the relatively few years when molasses is high-priced, its use can be curtailed to a small percentage of the total feed ingredients, and yet the advantage of added palatability that it gives to feeds can be retained.

Molasses prices often have been at extremely low levels for long periods, and surpluses have produced many production and sales problems. Prices have been comparatively high only in times of defense programs when large quantities were needed for making industrial alcohol. The expanded use of molasses in feeds is expected to result in prices which fluctuate much less violently.

Continuing DDT Research

Although DDT has been a proven weapon for combating agricultural pests ever since it became available in commercial quantities just before the end of World War II, there has been very little letup in the experimental work by the entomologists to learn all that they can of this potent bug killer. Almost every day some new characteristic of this insecticide is turned up.

For example, tests conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in several locations ranging from Massachusetts to New Jersey, showed that DDT applied to the turf has a lasting carryover of 92 percent after two years, of 43 percent after four years, 36 percent after six years, and 29 percent after seven years. The rate of application has little influence on the percent of toxic residue because the soil samples were treated at the rate of both twenty-five and fifty pounds of DDT per acre and the percentage carryover in eight years of testing was about the same in either case.

Another important fact that has been developed is that DDT lasts longer in poor soils, and a shorter time in soils high in organic matter. Results of experiments with samples of eighty-four different soil types gathered from seven eastern states showed that persistence of DDT was about the same in sandy, silt, or clay loam, but much greater in soils made up primarily of sand.

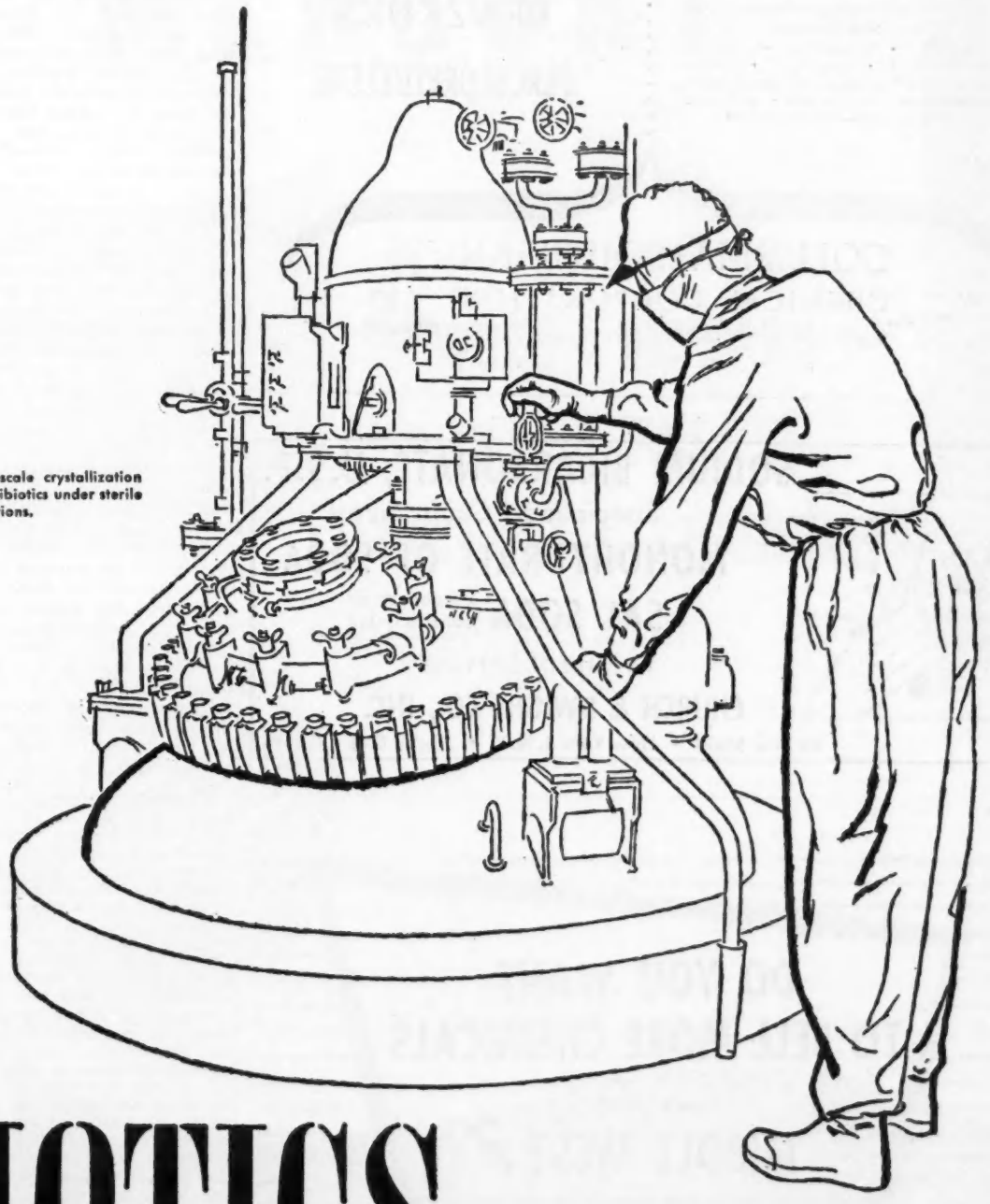
DDT has shown to be a potent killer of the Japanese beetle grub. Even after the DDT had been in the soil for four years it was still powerful enough to kill 98 percent of the beetle grubs placed in the soil.

Cash Dividend Payments

Figures put out last week by the Department of Commerce on cash dividend payments by corporations issuing public reports indicated that the stockholders received a little better income during July this year than they did during the same month last year. But the sole reason for it was that the communications industry paid out about $11,000,000 more in dividends this year than last as a result of expanded capitalization in the industry. Leave the communications industry out, and the picture is not so rosy.

Cash dividend payments for all industries in July amounted to $542,000,000 as compared with $535,000,000 in the same month last year. Dividends disbursed in non-manufacturing industries totaled $343,000,000, an increase of 5 percent. This is the group that includes the communications industry. Manufacturing industry dividends, on the other hand, were down 4 percent—from $207,000,000 to $199,000,000. The declines over the period were moderate, but occurred in practically all lines of manufacture.

The department noted that the decreases recorded for the food, chemical, and automobile industries were largely accounted for by irregular dividend action by a few large companies. July dividend payments in the chemical industry amounted to $19,000,000 compared with $21,000,000 in the same month last year. For the first seven months of the year, they totaled $286,900,000 compared with $293,800,000 for the same period a year ago.



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Heavy Chemicals

Sodium antimoniate was priced lower last week as a result of reduced producing costs occasioned by the recent lowering of antimony oxide prices. The overall demand for heavy chemicals has shown some improvement, stemming mostly from increased activity at textile plants after the regular Summer vacation period. The current buying movement is not spectacular but confined to actual consumer wants which suggests low inventories on the part of purchasers. Reflections of the steel strike were still noticeable and the slow resumption of mill activity kept shipments to the industry down. Steel mills use a lot of muriatic and sulphuric acids and accumulations from the strike are gradually being reduced. Government controls have been lifted from the distribution of sulphuric acid owing to the improved supply position.

Muriatic acid while available was not in as free supply as formerly noted. It was stated that cutback production of DDT has limited byproduct acid stocks from that source. NPA has raised sulphur from a 25-day supply to 60-day inventory. Soda ash shipments at some producing points were delayed by a traffic jam but no real shortage of this chemical or caustic soda was in sight. Chlorine was in better demand with shipments aggravated by the shortage of cylinders. There was a good inquiry from Europe for copper sulphate and shipments showed a slight increase to the steel mills but agricultural demand continued down. No improvement in the supply of nickel salts could be noted and the markets are expected to continue tight until more of the basic metal is made available. The potash chemicals maintained the improvement recently noted.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 86.3 percent for the week ending Aug. 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 88.1R in the preceding week and 97.1 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Regardless of easement in demand for agriculture, the supply situation has remained tight. The agricultural season this year was unusually long and it is stated that a lot more could have been used for direct application if stocks were available. In first hand quarters it was stated that production for 1952-1953 has been heavily sold on contract. According to trade reports considerable new business has been placed for use in the midwestern area.

Ammoniac, Sal — A moderate gain in sales has been noted in white granular so far this month. The dry cell battery makers appeared to show the most interest as the dyestuff and tanning trades have not been forced to replenish stocks. Sales have been confined to immediate shipments and supplies have come from producers' inventories.

Calcium Chloride—Not as active as formerly noted as the season is passing for dust control and it is too early for the ice control movement. Meanwhile producers are preparing to meet the Winter demand.

Carbon Bisulphide—Rayon mills have shown more interest in the market but not enough to tighten supply conditions. Stocks are available for prompt shipment.

Chlorine—Gain in demand noted in the preceding period held through last week. Buyers did not appear to experience much difficulty in securing stocks. There is a shortage of cylinders which has aggravated the movement to some extent, the scarcity being a partial reflection of the late steel strike.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand has shown no important recovery since its late slowdown. Industrial shipments are gradually increasing as the steel mills resume operations. Export inquiry continued active particularly from European countries. Supply situation remained comfortable with immediate shipments still available. NPA has established a third quarter quota of 23,000,000 pounds for insecticides.

Glauber's Salt — Stocks not excessive, although some improvement has taken place this month. Increased activity at rayon mills is responsible for a moderate expansion in production.

Nickel Sulphate — Supply conditions give no indication of improvement. Plating demand for this and other nickel salts is active and distribution is under government control. The fact that nickel, the metal, is also being allocated has put a limit on how much sulphate can be produced. Plant facilities are capable of making much more sulphate than at present but are unable to ease the stringency because of the inability to secure metal.

Potash, Caustic—Maintained a moderate increase in buying interest, with sales confined mostly to immediate shipments. Producers' inventories were adequate to meet requirements.

Potassium Carbonate — Sales show a slight improvement compared with a month ago. More interest was displayed in the liquor for immediate shipment.

Potassium Chlorate—No departure from the slow movement previously noted. Producers have stocks available for prompt shipment. Match factories are apparently working off old inventories.

Potassium Stannate—Moving for plating uses under government regulation. Stocks ample to meet demand at former prices.

Salt Cake — Slight improvement has taken place in the supply position for domestic as a result of increased activity at rayon plants. Demand from kraft paper mills is fair but not urgent.

Soda Ash—Conditions did not change much last week. The overall movement is said to be better than a month ago, although the improvement is not extensive to date. Shipments have been delayed in some areas due to a temporary traffic jam but there is no indication of a real shortage of stocks. The glass plants in some instances are asking for immediate shipment.

Soda, Caustic—Tonnage shipments appear to be of a little better volume as activity at consumer plants is resumed after Summer vacations. Stocks have remained adequate to satisfy requirements promptly.

Sodium Antimoniate—Priced lower in sympathy with the recent reduction in antimony oxide quotations. Producers quote on the basis of 30c. per pound for carlots and 31½c. for l.c.l. delivered East. There is no shortage of stocks.

Sodium Bisulphite—Anhydrous is moving on the basis of 4.05c. per pound in paper bags, carlots, and 4.30c. in less. Fiber drums are priced at 4.30c. per pound, carlots and 4.55c. in less. All prices are f.o.b. the works. Stocks are available for immediate shipment.

Sodium Chlorate—This market, relieved of the weed control demand, has assumed a more normal position. Prompt shipments are available at former price levels.

Sodium Nitrite—Producers note a moderate gain in the extent of inquiries and state sales show some improvement over a month ago. First-hand inventories are sufficient to cover requirements.

Sodium Silicate—Some pickup in sales is noted so far this month. The inquiry has been of miscellaneous character and confined to immediate shipments. Requirements were covered from producers' inventories.

Sulphur—N.P.A. raised from a 25-day supply to a 60-day supply its limit on the size of inventories users may hold. The action was taken because "above-ground" sulphur inventories in the hands of producers have climbed 93,000 long tons since the start of the year (M-69, as amended; effective August 19).

Geological Survey of India announces progress in its search for domestic sources of sulphur. Considerable reserves of pyrites have been discovered in Amjor (Bihar) and some sulphur-bearing ores have been found in Polur (Madras) and Chitaldrug (Mysore). The results of exploratory work in Karwar (Bombay) are reported disappointing. Investigations are being continued where they seem warranted, it is stated.

Acids

Chromic — Slight improvement was noted in the plating demand. There is no shortage of stocks at present and requirements have been readily satisfied at former price levels.

Hydrofluoric — Buying interest has shown moderate improvement over a

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Sodium antimoniate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
94.77	94.77	94.84	96.12

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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month ago. Stocks not excessive but fully capable of meeting current demand.

Muriatic—While available, supply conditions have tightened a bit. It was stated that cutback production of DDT, of which muriactic acid is a byproduct, has lessened the supply from that source appreciably.

Oxalic — Buying interest showed no marked improvement. Small lot sales are the best the market can boast of while producers have ample stocks to meet requirements.

Sulphuric — Controls have been lifted from the distribution of this acid by NPA because supply and demand appear to be in balance. The distribution order required producers of the acid to maintain their 1950 ratios between use of the chemical in their "captive" plants and sales to other users. It was pointed, however, that producers are only allowed 90 percent of the sulphur they used in 1950.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—NPA indicated at a meeting of distributors of aluminum products last week, it will issue an order in the near future permitting distributors to purchase in each quarter 120 percent of the amounts of aluminum products they bought in their best quarter of 1950. Up to the present time, they have only been allowed to replace the products sold to customers and were not permitted to build up inventories.

Copper—Production of refined copper in July was placed at 99,201 tons, compared with 114,421 in June by the Copper Institute. Deliveries to fabricators in July amounted to 115,179 tons, against 98,416 in the preceding month. Stocks on July 31 were 73,657 tons, compared with 70,856 on June 30. The average daily production during July was 3,715 tons, against 3,280 in June. Primary copper production in July was 78,408 tons under a daily output of 2,529 tons.

Heavy demand continued to feature the copper market. August allocations totaled 125,000 tons including 72,000 tons domestic and 53,000 foreign. It is expected September allocations will be increased both for domestic and foreign.

Lead—Secondary smelters' receipts and consumption of lead-base scrap and residues in May dropped to the lowest point since September, 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts were approximately 8,500 tons and consumption 6,500 tons under the 1951 monthly averages. Secondary lead, tin and antimony recovered gained over the preceding month to total 41,140 tons. Production by the secondary lead industry in May totaled 45,706 tons consisting of 34,632 tons of secondary pig metals, 5,799 tons of fabricated products, and 5,275 tons of pig, bar or ingot containing 50 pecent or more of primary metals. The use of primary metals, with scrap and secondary, dropped to 4,868 tons; the smallest quantity consumed by secondary smelters since June, 1949. Recovery of 41,140 tons of usable lead, tin and antimony was comparatively high in relation to the tonnage of scrap consumed during May. However, since the opposite condition prevailed in April (an apparent low recovery from scrap going into process) the two-month period brought into balance scrap consumed and recovery of metal.

Quicksilver—Small lot sales have continued to predominate in this market and total sales for the week have shown improvement. The current buying movement is said to represent the actual wants of consumers. There did not appear to be much spot material around at the close

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of the week. The price range was unchanged at $188 to $191 per flask.

Selenium—Demand is considerably in excess of supply at present and there is no indication of easement in sight. Stocks are only moving under strict government regulation.

Silver—Average daily rate of production of recoverable silver in June, 1952, at 107,813 ounces was 2 percent below that of May, and the total for the month 3,234,394 ounces was 5 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline was general in all the principal silver-producing states except Washington which showed a gain of 16 percent. For the states with less production the drops were as follows:—Arizona 12 percent, California 15, Colorado 9, Idaho 2, Montana 3, Nevada 7, New Mexico 6, and Utah 5.

Less production of copper ore containing byproduct silver largely because of summer vacations accounted for the decline in Arizona. Cessation of mining at the Shoshone group and lower output at the Darwin group, both in Inyo County, contributed to the decline in California. Less production of ore by the mines at Creede, and by the mine at Gilman resulted in the slump in Colorado. Lower yield of byproduct silver from copper ore caused the drop in Nevada. Smaller production of copper ore containing byproduct silver at the mines at Gingham was largely responsible for the drop in Utah.

Tin—Labor dispute at the Texas City tin smelter has been settled. The strike lasted two and a half months. Men returned to work last week and production has started. It is expected it will be about ten days before the smelters' operations become normal. It is stated that the pig tin output will probably be 3,000 tons a month, compared with 1,800 tons a month from November 1951 to May 1952. O.P.S. placed sales of all tin by U. S. importers under C.P.R. 31, the import regulation. The action follows resumption of private imports of tin, August 1. Previously, the U. S. Government was exclusive U. S. tin importer. (Amendment 13 to C.P.R. 31, effective August 21.)

Tin Scrap—Bureau of Mines states that receipts of tin-base scrap at smelters were 21 percent higher in May than in April and totaled 638 tons, with tin babbitt accounting for nearly half of the total. Use of all tin scrap dropped 36 percent to 506 tons, thereby raising month-end stocks 8 percent to 1,714 tons. Of the total inventory on May 31, 31 percent was tin-base babbitt and 32 percent was scruff and dross.

Fourth quarter export quota for production of tinplate (primes and seconds) for use in food and petroleum packaging abroad was set at 96,000 short tons by the Commerce Department. The third quarter quota is 120,000 tons. The reduction was caused by the steel strike, the department said.

Zinc—Mine production of recoverable zinc in the United States in June was 7 percent lower than the output in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 58,817 tons compared with 63,017 tons in May and a monthly average of 56,592 tons in 1951. The average daily rate of production declined from 2,033 tons in May to 1,961 tons in June. Zinc production from mines in states East of the Mississippi River declined to 16,363 tons in June, a decrease of more than 1,200 tons. Contributing to the reduction in mine output from these states was a 21-day strike at a company in southern Illinois and the cessation of operations at a mining company mine in southern Wisconsin due to depletion of the orebody. Mine output from the west central states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri fell from 9,775 tons in May to 8,014 tons in June, a decrease of 18 percent, owing largely to the marked drop in zinc prices during the month.

The combined western states produced 34,440 tons of recoverable zinc in June or 3 percent less than in May. With the exception of Colorado where production increased slightly, all of the western states reported decreases in output in June ranging up to 16 percent. Labor strikes at some of the leading mines in the Tintic and Park City regions of Utah during the last week of the month were the principal cause of Utah's lower production.

Trade Briefs

Par Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, has established an aerosol custom loading plant equipped to handle over 8,000,000 cans per year.

J. Gordon King, vice-president and manager of glass container production of Illinois Glass Company, has been named general manager of the Kaylo division.

Stanley de J. Osborne, financial vice-president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has been elected a director of American Machine & Foundry Co.

Celanese Chemical Division Opens Charlotte, N. C., Office

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced the opening of a new branch office in Charlotte, N. C., and the appointment of William Milheim as its sales representative for the southeastern district, which includes the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee.

Opening of the branch office, as well as the previous establishment of terminal facilities at Rock Hill, S. C., are part of the division's expansion program designed to meet the industrial needs of the southeastern states. The address of the new branch office is 1603 Liberty Life building, Charlotte 2.

Case Appoints McKee

Thomas W. McKee has been named general sales manager of the Case Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. McKee was formerly associated with the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Art In Bronze Company, and the Republic Steel Corporation. He will direct overall sales activities and promotional activities.

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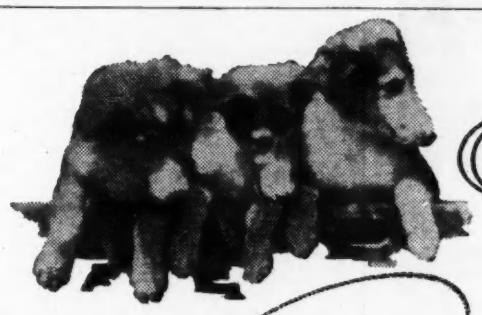

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Monsanto Chemical Division Purchasing Post to Parsons

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of Joseph F. Parsons as manager of purchases for its organic chemicals division. At the same time the company revealed that H. A. Hashbarger has joined the development department of the organic chemicals division and that Dr. John W. Anderson has been named group leader in charge of the chemical engineering research section of the central research department in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Parsons, assistant to the director of purchases since 1938, will establish offices at the KXOK building in St. Louis. The staff which has been connected with the purchasing activities for the division will accompany him. The offices of the central purchasing and traffic department will remain at 1700 South Second street, St. Louis. Mr. Parsons has been with Monsanto since 1917, when he became a laboratory assistant in the John F. Queeny plant at St. Louis. He served there for twelve years as a production supervisor.

Mr. Hashbarger, who had been development manager of the foreign department, has been with the company since 1937. He will coordinate "Krilium" technical information developed by the various departments of the organic chemicals division and will assist A. T. Loeffler, divisional development department director, in communicating findings both within and outside the company. Dr. Anderson has been with Monsanto since 1949.

Alcoa Names Whitzel Smelting Division Mgr.

Raymond T. Whitzel has been made general manager of the smelting division of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., succeeding V. C. Doerschuk, who had been general manager of that division since 1935. Mr. Doerschuk will become technical consultant, chiefly on aluminum smelting and related problems.

Mr. Whitzel, a veteran of thirty-seven years service with Alcoa, had been assistant manager of the smelting division. He began his career with Alcoa in 1915 as metallurgical engineer at the Niagara works. He subsequently became assistant superintendent and then superintendent. He was transferred to the Massena, N. Y., works in 1928 as superintendent of the fabricating division, and in 1935 the smelting division was placed under his supervision. In 1945 he was made manager of all Massena operations.

Nickel Supply Outlook Seen Tight; Antimony Adequate

The National Security Resources Board has made public detailed studies on nickel, lead, antimony and asbestos. Nickel, the agency said, is due to get tight in the event of all-out mobilization. As for asbestos, a "condition of increasing stringency" appeared inevitable. The antimony outlook was reported as one of "comfortable self-sufficiency for the Western Hemisphere." NSRB refrained from making any specific statement on lead, but stressed this country's increasing dependence on foreign supplies. The agency reported that a study on zinc will be released in the near future.

Rubber, Rubber Products Expansion Goal Announced

An interim expansion program for rubber and rubber products was announced August 18 by the Defense Production Administration. The goal is $80,000,000 in new facilities and equipment, or additions.

Included in the program are special purpose synthetic rubbers (excluding butyl), reclaimed rubber, bogie wheels, supports, tank track blocks and bushings, fuel cells, military footwear, gas masks, hard rubber battery boxes and parts, proofed rubber goods, pontoons, life-saving equipment, aircraft and military vehicle parts, mechanical rubber goods, and other miscellaneous rubber products for defense. This goal is separate from the goals for horizontal wire-braided hose and for aircraft, truck, bus, implement and tractor tire cases.

Tax amortization certificates of necessity have been issued for $37,000,000 out of the $80,000,000 goal, DPA stated that for a number of types of equipment listed above sufficient expansion has been achieved.

Bitter Joins Conray

N. Bitter has joined the executive staff of Conray Products Company, New York. Mr. Bitter was formerly associated in foreign trade of chemicals and allied products in a managerial capacity with Sterm Morgenthau & Co., Chemdye, Inc., Compex Chemical Company, and Bitco, Inc., all of New York.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Maurice J. Day, metallurgical engineer at U. S. Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been named manager of the materials and processes division at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

John R. Green, steel and ceramic expert for the industrial division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Philadelphia, will discuss automatic control systems at the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering conference in Stockholm next month.

Plax Corporation, West Hartford, Conn., has named Paul Curtis sales manager in charge of squeezable plastic bottle and other blownware products and Wallace J. Hardgrove sales manager for plastic tubing, film and other extruded products, both with headquarters in New York.

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Carter Awards Contract For Polymerization Unit

The Carter Oil Company has awarded a "turnkey" contract to the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the design, procurement, and construction of a catalytic polymerization unit and a waste-heat boiler auxiliary to the present catalytic cracking facilities. These units will be installed at the Carter refinery in Billings, Mont.

The polymerization unit is to be a high pressure shell and tube type reactor unit employing solid phosphoric acid catalyst. Feed to the unit will be 3,700,000 standard cubic feet per day of cracking plant gas. Product will be 600 barrels per day of 100-plus octane polymer which will be used for blending premium grade motor fuels. This unit is scheduled to be "on stream" early in 1953. The waste heat boiler installation will recover heat from the catalytic cracking unit flue gases and will increase the plant steam generating capacity by 22,000 pounds per hour. Construction will begin next month.

Columbia-Southern Market Research Post to Taylor

Louis B. Taylor has been appointed to the market research and development department of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Taylor will specialize on work related to the pulp and paper industry.

Associated with the firm since 1939, Mr. Taylor served as technical service engineer at the Barberton, Ohio, plant during the past eight years. Earlier, he worked as a development engineer and a research chemist. Prior to joining Columbia-Southern, Mr. Taylor was with the Institute of Paper Chemistry as a technical assistant.

Fluorspar Report Issued By Tariff Commission

The United States Tariff Commission has issued a report on fluorspar, one of a series the commission is preparing on selected industrial materials.

The two strategic grades of fluorspar present entirely different supply problems, the commission reports. Supplies of metallurgical fluorspar have been adequate since the war, and government stocks of this grade are understood to be substantial. Assuming uninterrupted imports—especially from Mexico—and continued domestic production at the 1951 level, the commission expects the total supply of metallurgical fluorspar to continue to be adequate for the next few years.

The supply of acid fluorspar, on the other hand, has not been adequate to meet the recent greatly increased demand, it was pointed out. With completion of the government-sponsored program for expanding production facilities, and assuming substantially increased imports for processing at domestic plants, the commission sees the probability of total supplies of acid fluorspar meeting US requirements during the next few years.

The report summarizes, for fluorspar, salient economic and statistical information on uses, US consumption, production, imports, and exports, and other data pertinent to US needs and supplies. It also reviews the factors that will strongly influence requirements and supplies in the period immediately ahead. Copies of the report on fluorspar are available on request to the commission, 8th and E streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Titanium Now Being Made By Republic Steel Corp.

Republic Steel Corporation has revealed that it is producing titanium and titanium alloys at its Canton and Massillon, Ohio, steel plants. Republic said it has been supplying titanium and titanium alloys in ingot, sheet, plate, strip, bar and wire forms for the last two years for aircraft and other defense programs. Production is still limited and under strict allocation by the government.

Aluminum Fluoride Wanted

The government of China is seeking bids on 150 metric tons of aluminum fluoride under Mutual Security Agency purchase authorization 84-380-00-599-2391. Bids are to be sent to the Central Trust of China, 68 Yen Ping Road South, Taipeh, Taiwan, by 10:30 a.m., on September 9, Taipeh time. Basis of bidding is c and f Keelung, Taiwan. Award may be made f.o.b. or c and f basis at discretion of the buyer. Details are contained in MSA's small business circular No. 411.

Lead Ass'n Publishes New Book

"Lead in Modern Industry" is the title of a new, fully illustrated, 230-page book that has just been published by the Lead Industries Association. This is the only book currently available whose subject matter is devoted exclusively to the manufacture, applications and properties of lead, lead alloys and lead compounds, the association points out. It was written to provide the public in general with a broad picture of the whole lead industry and, at the same time, serve as a handy reference source for those who are already using lead and its products.

T.A.B. Engineers Elect Gilbert

T.A.B. Engineers, Inc., Chicago, has elected William S. Gilbert vice-president of the company to administer the firm's research program. Industrial business administration and management aspects continue under the direction of John L. Steffen.

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Chemical Technology Course Planned by N.Y. State Univ.

The Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences of the State University of New York has announced that its evening division will start giving degrees this fall. The division has planned a variety of technical and non-technical courses leading to the associate in applied science degree in such fields as chemical technology and executive assisting (legal or medical). The division will continue to offer certificate courses and specialized subjects in the above fields as well as in medical laboratory technology and mathematics-science.

Classes meet either one or two nights a week, or on Saturday morning. The fall semester, which is fifteen weeks in length, begins the week of September 22nd. All courses are approved by the Veterans Administration. Minimum fees are charged to cover cost of operation.

There are no specific prerequisites for admission to certificate and special courses. However, degree candidates must present evidence of high school graduation or its equivalent. Registration for the fall semester will be held September 13, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and September 15 to 17, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Counselors with extensive experience both in education and in their major fields will be available during the registration period for consultation. Persons interested in this program may visit the institute, 300 Pearl street, in the Borough Hall section of Brooklyn, N. Y., during the registration period, or call TRiangle 5-3954. A copy of the new evening and extension division catalog will be furnished on request.

Ethyl Agricultural Chemicals Position Goes to Dr. Griffiths

Dr. Albert E. Griffiths, formerly of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has joined the chemical sales division of the Ethyl Corporation, New York. He will supervise technical service work connected with the corporation's agricultural chemicals, including benzene hexachloride and lindane, according to an announcement by Malcolm P. Murdock, general sales manager.

Dr. Griffiths was associated with G. L. F., Inc., a farm cooperative of New York, from 1933 until 1935. He served as instructor in vegetable crops at Cornell University from 1935 to 1940, while completing his graduate work. From 1940 to 1945, he was professor of horticulture at the University of Arizona, and was also superintendent of the Salt River Valley Vegetable Research Farm, located at Tempe, Ariz., during that period. Prior to joining Ethyl, he was group leader in the agricultural chemicals section of the technical service department of Socony-Vacuum, with which he was associated from 1945 until his present appointment.

Phillips Chemical Announces Five Changes in Personnel

Five personnel changes in the Bartlesville, Okla., office of Phillips Chemical Company have been announced.

Edward Dolezal, chief mechanical engineer, has been assigned to the newly-created post of chief project coordinator. Austin Morgan, assistant chief mechanical engineer, succeeds Mr. Dolezal. T. M. Hipp, presently on special assignment on an ammonia plant construction project near Houston, Tex., will be transferred to Bartlesville and assigned to the newly-created post of chief construction engineer. M. W. Bennett, office manager, has been assigned to the newly-created position of chief economics engineer, and M. W. Monk, assistant office manager, succeeds Mr. Bennett as office manager.

Britain Eases Zinc Controls

The British government has eased controls on zinc. A Materials Ministry order has abolished the allocation system for pure zinc and freed use of zinc for galvanizing iron and steel sheets, wire and tubes. Use curbs on zinc in many manufactured goods are expected to be removed shortly.

Trade Briefs

Harold Prince has been appointed advertising manager of the American Silver Company, Flushing, N. Y.

Frank J. Cservenyak has been appointed chief and Delwin D. Blue assistant chief of the light metals branch in the minerals division of the Bureau of Mines.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has elected Harry W. Hillman controller, succeeding Charles H. Brook, who is retiring.

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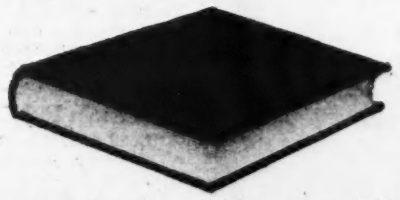

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These are the specific, authoritative facts presented at a top-level government conference on pollution—a conference that brought together experts in every phase of the problem. Here is the picture of how contamination of the air affects humans, livestock, and crops, and of which chemicals are really dangerous and which are not. Here are detailed analyses of different contaminants, with methods for finding the nature and degree of pollution. Included is a discussion of the very latest equipment for pollution control, with an explanation of how each kind works and what its limitations are. The section on instruments describes and explains best practices of measuring the kind and degree of pollution. One section covers the legal problems involved in drawing up and enforcing pollution control statutes. The interrelation of weather and climate and pollution problems is fully treated.

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Dyestuffs Lectures Program Set by Jersey ACS Group

The Summit lecture series committee of the North Jersey section of the American Chemical Society has announced its new series, "The Chemistry and Application of Dyestuffs," to be held in the auditorium of the Central Laboratories of the Celanese Corporation of America, Morris Court, Summit, N. J., on successive Tuesday evenings, beginning September 30 at 7 p.m.

The program follows:—September 30, "Colorimetry," by Dr. E. I. Stearns, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company; October 7, "Physical Chemical Aspects of the Adsorption of Dyes and Fibers," by Dr. H. J. White, jr., Textile Research Institute; October 14, "Chemical Constitution and Color," by Dr. L. G. S. Brooker, Eastman Kodak Company; October 21, "The Chemistry of Azo-Dyes," by Dr. N. M. Mackenzie, Calco Chemical Division; October 28, "The Chemistry of Phthalocyanine Dyes," by Dr. R. L. Brouillard, General Aniline Works.

Also, November 4, "The Chemistry and Application of Vat Dyes," by Dr. M. R. Stevinson, General Aniline Works; November 11, "The Chemistry and Application of Pigments in Textile Decorating," by Dr. Z. W. Wicks, Interchemical Corporation; November 18, "The Dyeing of Newer Fibers," by Dr. A. L. Peiker, Calco Chemical Division; November 25, "The Chemistry and Application of Fabric Finishes," by A. C. Nuessle, Rohm & Haas Company; and December 2, "Consumer Demands and Fastness Requirements," by C. W. Dorn, J. C. Penney Company.

Additional information regarding the series may be obtained from Anthony B. Conciatori, chairman, at Celanese in Summit.

Yugoslavia Becomes Eligible For MSA Dollar Guarantees

Under agreement announced August 19 by the United States and Yugoslavia, the Mutual Security Agency is now ready to offer currency convertibility guarantees covering new private American credits for Yugoslav investment projects. The agreement between the two governments, concluded in an exchange of notes, makes Yugoslavia the fifteenth country in which convertibility guarantees are available from MSA.

This means that an American businessman or firm financing an investment in Yugoslavia may obtain from MSA a contract insuring the creditor that local currency repayments of such credits can be converted into dollars. MSA noted that investments involving ownership of industrial enterprises are not possible in Yugoslavia under that country's nationalization laws. However, Yugoslav authorities have indicated that private investments in Yugoslavia could take other forms, such as providing machinery or equipment, service techniques or processes to Yugoslav enterprises, with payment either in the form of goods produced by such enterprices or in dinars, the Yugoslav currency.

Radiochemicals Distribution Plan Established by Nuclear

Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has signed an agreement with the British Ministry of Supply to distribute a list of radioactive chemicals and drugs to American scientists.

This international partnership is said to be the first commercial agreement between the United States and England to free the flow of radioactive chemical products to medicine and industry. Dr. F. E. Kelsey, of Nuclear's chemistry department, will handle the technical details associated with the techniques and uses of the new compounds, offering prospective users advice on the use of such radiochemicals. He pointed out that, "a wide new area of research and development can conceivably develop from such pooling of creative efforts to increase the ever growing understanding and uses of nuclear radiation."

'Lever-Bolt Ring' of New Design Being Manufactured by Drum Parts

Drum Parts, Inc., Cleveland, is now manufacturing a new type drum ring known as its "Lever-Bolt Ring." The product is said to afford double protection, since it combines the lever locking ring with a bolt closing ring.

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Indiana Standard Oil Makes New Research Assignments

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has made several appointments to section and group leaders in the research department at its Whiting, Ind., laboratory. In the research divisions the appointments are:—L. C. Brunstrum to section leader and H. J. Liehe to group leader, greases; A. W. Lindert, section leader, and R. S. Barnes, group leader, industrial lubricants; T. B. Tom, section leader, and R. A. Hunt, group leader, light oils; R. A. Dinerstein, group leader, fractional distillation and hydrocarbon analysis; M. Den Herder, group leader, catalyst research; and J. W. Mohlman, group leader, information services.

In the technical service divisions:—M. Gordon, section leader, light and heavy oils finishing and asphalt manufacture; W. E. Stanley, group leader, light oils finishing; R. B. Selund, section leader, distillation, coking, heavy oils processes, and acid manufacture; W. E. McGinnity, group leader, heavy oils processes and acid manufacture; and E. R. Walter, section leader, and G. M. Goodman, group leader, economics.

Urea Plastic Commercially Available from Plaskon Div.

Commercial availability of a new low-cost black and brown urea plastic material has been announced by Henry W. DeVore, molding compound sales manager of the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. DeVore stated that the outstanding feature of the new compound is the fact that urea's excellent electrical and physical properties are now available in a price range below that of any standard molding compound. It sells at 18¾ cents per pound for quantities over 20,000 pounds. Among the physical characteristics of this new molding compound are its non-bleeding properties when immersed in water, Mr. DeVore pointed out. Both the black and the brown urea compounds are light fast, and color uniformity is guaranteed. In the manufacture of wiring devices, the compound is said to have shown excellent stability and ease of molding. Its shrinkage is .006-.014 inches per inch, and it has an arc resistance of approximately 90 seconds, Plaskon reported.

Lubrication Process Described In Detrex Corporation Booklet

A new phosphate coating and lubricating process, said to make possible the cold extrusion and forming of steel, is described and illustrated in an eight-page booklet which is available from Detrex Corporation, Box 501, Detroit 32, Mich. This process, identified as "Extrudite," is applicable to both carbon and stainless steel.

Silicon Carbide Data Offered

New information about the thermodynamic properties of silicon carbide has been gained in experiments made by the Bureau of Mines and described in a technical report released by the Department of the Interior. The bureau's report, containing nineteen tables of experimental data and two illustrations, also describes reactions involving gaseous silicon monoxide and elemental silicon as possible intermediates in silicon carbide formation and shows them to be thermodynamically feasible under certain stated conditions. A free copy of report of investigations 4888, "Some Thermodynamic Properties of Silicon Carbide," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, 13, Pa.

Chemical Manufacturing Moves to New Quarters

Chemical Manufacturing Company has moved its New York offices from 21 West street to new and larger quarters at 444 Madison avenue. The new telephone number is MUrray Hill 8-8700. Chemical Manufacturing is sales agent in the United States for industrial chemicals produced by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, England, and is also export sales agent for Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Vacuum Processing Catalog Revised

A revised edition of the twelve-page catalog on "Complete Vacuum Processing Systems" has been released by the F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia. Principal changes are new sections on vacuum metallizing and vacuum furnaces.

Many types of vacuum equipment widely used in industrial processes are pictured and described in the catalog. Included are:—Rotary and rotating vacuum dryers, vacuum shelf dryers, freeze-drying equipment, impregnators, extraction and solvent recovery apparatus, and vacuum pumps. Copies of the catalog, No. 730, may be obtained by writing Stokes at 5500 Tabor road, Philadelphia 20.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for textile and leather chemicals last week. While business was confined to small fill-in quantities, the market remained on a steady basis. Only one price change was noted and that took place in valonia extract for shipment, which advanced fractionally. Demand for egg derivatives slackened but the firmness of the egg market maintained prices at recent advances.

Tight supply condition continued to feature tapioca flour. Available stocks for shipment from Brazil held at current high prices continued to affect business. Supplies on spot also were light and held in most instances for regular customers. High cost of tapioca flour also has reduced consumer interest and resulted in the substitution of corn starch. This in part is due to increased movement of the latter item. While business in potato starch was inactive, scarcity of domestic starch caused prices to remain firm for domestic and foreign material. The present outlook for the next season's production of potato starch in Maine is far from bright, while in Idaho prospects are better, but the output is expected to be below normal. Consuming inquiry for sago flour replacements continued slow. Offers for shipment were maintained at the recent advance.

While trading in tanning material replacements was slow, tanners displayed active inquiry for later requirements. Recent improvement in demand stiffened primary markets and shipments were well held at current quotations.

Cattle hide leather production was lower in June totaling 1,830,000 hides, compared with 1,880,000 in May according to Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins showed a slight increase in June and amounted to 769,000 skins, against 703,000 in May. Goat and kid skins also increased, totaling 2,414,000 skins, compared with 2,327,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,315,000 against 2,327,000.

Cotton broad woven goods production in 1951 totaled 10,135,969,000 linear yards, slightly more than in 1950, according to the Census Bureau's final report. Tire cord and fabric output reached a new high in 1951, amounting to 603,913,000 pounds, including a record of 314,753,000 pounds of rayon and nylon cords.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Valonia extract, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
104.07	104.07	106.0	97.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Deliveries against contracts remained relatively slow, with new business spotty and confined to actual needs. Supplies were ample to meet requirements. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—No improvement reported in the light demand, chiefly for actual requirements. Stocks were readily available for immediate shipment. Quotations were unchanged and steady for all grades.

Sodium Acetate — Quiet demand was noted and little improvement is expected until after the Labor Day holidays. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — No particular improvement was noted in the slow demand. Consumers limited interest to the withdrawal of moderate quantities against current contracts. Prices were unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils—Buying interest was restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand for prompt delivery featured this market. Supplies were adequate for immediate shipment. Prices were maintained at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Trading in soluble dried blood was reported fair for actual needs. Stocks were ample and unchanged at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Demand for immediate delivery became more active. Prices of all grades were steady and unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers stepped up demand for actual needs last week. Prices were maintained at current levels. Pearl was maintained at $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.41 per 100 pounds, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was further reduced, declining 243,000 bushels to 16,963,000 bushels for the week ending August 15, compared with 29,808,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market remained steady, despite noticeable slackening of demand during the week. Flake was maintained at $2.55 to $2.57 per pound and powdered at $2.59 to $2.61 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading early in the month was active due to advancing prices. Buying interest for technical grade was quiet. Prices remained unchanged and steady at $1.03 to $1.10 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk — While business continued light the market remained steady. Prices ranged from $1.11 to $1.15 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Trading was reported slow. Market, however, continued in a firm position due to scarcity of domestic starch. Supplies in Maine were light with producers offering an occasional carlot at 10½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. The outlook in Maine for next season is not bright and only a limited production is expected towards the end of the year. Conditions in Idaho are much better, but the output will be below normal, according to trade sources. Interest in Dutch starch replacements was quiet. Shipments, however, were maintained at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. On spot, prices were unchanged at 10¼c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to seller and quantity.

Sago Flour—There was little doing in this material. Stocks on spot were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound and refined, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarel ouse, as to quantity. Shipments from Singapore were firm at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of and high cost of stocks for shipment from Brazil continued to affect trading. Offers were limited and quoted at 13¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Supplies on spot were light and quotations were merely nominal, ranging from 12¾c. to 15c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller, buyer and quantity. Most holders of spot material are not offering and covering needs of regular customers.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Moderate demand was reported for prompt delivery. Stocks were light and closely held at prevailing quotations.

Cutch—Business was reported quiet. Offers for shipments were light and market remained steady at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Primary markets were unchanged and steady. South American bark was held at $60 per ton exdock and African at $78 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest lagged last week and little improvement in replacements is expected until after Labor Day. Prices were well held. Ordinary J1's were held at $45 per ton, exdock and assorted at $48 per ton. Crushed were quoted at $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market continued firm, despite quiet trading. Shipments were firm at former levels. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis.

Valonia—Offers of valonia extract for shipment were advanced to 9¾c. per pound, carlots exdock, plus duty, while cups and beards were quotably unchanged. Cups were well held at $65 per ton, exdock and beards, $89 per ton, same basis.

Wattle—Inquiry was fair for prompt shipment, with actual business reported quiet. Prices, however, remained steady and unchanged. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock, South African extract was held at 11⅛c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced from 113.59 to 113.66 last week. Increased prices for packing house byproducts again featured the market. More buying for stockfeed use lifted prices for dried blood and tankage while some increased purchases of hoof meal for fertilizer advanced the price of that material. A fair demand prevailed for steamed bone meal for feed use but the continued absence of trading in the raw variety left the market in a nominal position. It was stated that most of the raw meal is imported and is under strict government regulation. Fish meal commanded more attention and additional sales of castor pomace were made without quotable price change.

Ammonium sulphate continued in tight supply with the movement of coke-oven sulphate slowly increasing from steel mills. Superphosphate was quiet with stocks available. Regular shipments against contracts accounted for the movement of domestic potash. There was no shortage of imported sodium nitrate. The market for nitrogenous process tankage remained bare of stocks. Demand for nitrogen solutions held at a satisfactory seasonal average.

Based on tax bag sales and reports of fertilizer shipments from 13 reporting states, fertilizer sales in the 1951-52 fiscal year appear to be headed for a record high, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Fertilizer tax tag sales and shipment reports received from 10 southern and 3 midwestern states indicate that about 10,600,000 tons of fertilizer were sold in these states in the first 11 months of this fiscal year. This is a half-million ton increase over estimated sales during the like period during the preceding 12 months. Since sales in these states traditionally represent more than half the fertilizer sold in this country, a new nation-wide fertilizer consumption record will probably be registered when the final tally is made.

To encourage the use of fertilizers in its program for expanding food production, the United Kingdom's Ministry of Agriculture has announced a new subsidy of 15 percent of the cost of nitrogenous fertilizers. A 30-percent subsidy was paid in the last fertilizer year on phosphatic materials.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York, 50c., Chicago.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
113.66	113.59	113.90	113.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Supplies have not eased to any appreciable extent although the tonnage of coke-oven sulphate leaving the steel mills is slowly expanding. Considerable interest was centered in bids on 17,000 metric tons of nitrogen for Formosa which were to be opened late last week.

Bone Meal—Moderate sales for feed use were confined entirely to the steamed grade at $75 per ton. The raw variety was neglected and the market was nominal at $70.

Castor Pomace — Limited offerings found a market at $37.25 per ton on spot. The fertilizer trade has been a persistent buyer of this material.

Dried Blood—Higher prices were established last week under an improved demand for stockfeed use. Sales in New York were reported at $7.50 per unit of ammonia and at $8 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden was priced at $2.26 per unit of protein which is $135.60 for 60 percent test with recent sales reported at $135. Imported fish meal was quoted at $132 at Atlantic ports. Inquiry showed improvement.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic contract shipments combined with export sales have kept stocks from accumulating and held the market in balance. It was stated that between 50,000 and 60,000 tons have been purchased for Japanese account for shipment over the remainder of the year.

Tunisia produced 199,715 metric tons of phosphate rock in May 1952. The output of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock) was 11,285 tons.

Potassium Muriate—Aside from regular contract shipments, the market presented a quiet appearance. The goal for domestic production of potash has been set at 2,000,000 short tons of potassium oxide by July 1, 1954, by DPA. This represents an expansion of 600,000 tons over the capacity of about 1,400,000 tons on January 1, 1951. One of the major producers has announced that on and after September 15, the price of high grade muriate will be 43c. per unit of K_2O for carlots at Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Average monthly production of potassium salts in the Federal Republic of Germany increased to 110,310 metric tons (K_2O) in 1951 from 91,165 tons in 1950. Monthly production in the first quarter of 1952 was as follows, in metric tons:—January, 128,856; February, 125,776; and March, 133,430.

Sodium Nitrate—Spotty sales for actual wants with the tonnage movement not exceeding seasonal limits. Stocks adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate—Aided by the recent softening in demand for sulphuric acid, domestic superphosphate manufacturers produced 50,000 tons more superphosphate, 18 percent a-p-a basis, in May, 1952, than during the same month a year ago, according to the National Fertilizer Association. May production totalled 1,083,000 tons compared to 1,032,000 tons during the corresponding period in 1951.

Tankage—Priced higher regardless of previous trade reports indicating the upswing had run its course. An influx of feed orders lifted the market to $7.75 per unit of ammonia in New York and to $8.75 in Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Trading quiet. Higher prices recorded for domestic ammonium nitrate and tankage. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: June**

	Equivalent tons June 1952	June 1951	Jan.-May 1952
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	.....	.....	1,521,000
So. Carolina	17,000	9,000	726,000
Georgia	98,000	29,000	1,003,000
Florida	67,000	76,000	599,000
Alabama	40,000	110,000	334,000
Tennessee	74,000	81,000	376,000
Arkansas	34,000	36,000	230,000
Louisiana	17,000	13,000	224,000
Texas	29,000	23,000	349,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	104,000
Total South	376,000	377,000	3,996,000
Indiana	60,000	36,000	493,000
Kentucky	6,000	15,000	365,000
Missouri	18,000	35,000	456,000
Total Midwest	84,000	86,000	1,314,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total other	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	460,000	463,000	7,310,000

* Information furnished by National Fertilizer Association.

Pesticides

General slowing down in the movement of most all synthetic insecticides after what several producers describe as a poor season. The prolonged drought placed a limit on bug infestation and this was vividly reflected in the sales volume. There is no shortage of BHC, cotton dust or DDT at present. Demand for toxaphene was leveled off and there is plenty available.

Rotenone roots, cube and derris were quiet and about steady. Peru's exports of dry cube root totaled 1,238 metric tons, valued at 3,613,345 soles, in 1951 (1951 rate for U. S dollar exchange certificates averaged 15.08 soles.) The United States took all but 64 tons, which went to the United Kingdom. Exports of powdered root amounted to 994 tons, valued at 4,288,230 soles. U. S. purchased all but 26 tons, which also were shipped to U. K. Warfarin for rodent control showed signs of seasonal improvement with sales expected to increase as the Fall period progresses.

An export quota of 46,000,000 pounds of formulations containing 20 percent or more sulphur, used primarily for cotton dusting, has been established for each of the third and fourth quarters, the Commerce Department announced. A quota of 6,500,000 pounds of conditioned (dusting) sulphur and wettable sulphur also has been set for each of these quarters.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Phosphate Rock Escalator Clause Restoration Urged

The Office of Price Stabilization last week was urged by members of the phosphate rock industry advisory committee to amend its regulations so as to make operative the price escalation clauses in existing contracts which take account of fuel and wage increases. Committeemen complained that their ceilings remain at GCPR levels, while their labor, fuel, transportations and materials costs have continued to rise. Escalation clauses, it was pointed out, have been traditional in the sale of phosphate rock, which is marketed on the basis of contracts of at least a year's duration.

OPS officials indicated that in general the agency was opposed to escalator type ceiling prices. They pointed out, however, that consideration will be given by OPS to the proposal to legalize operation of the escalator principle. However, committee members were urged to consider existing OPS standards for price relief, such as the product standard and the industry earnings standard.

Officials pointed out that these are established mechanisms for granting price relief on an industry-wide basis, adding that possibilities for relief also exist under GOR 21 and GOR 29. Committee members said they did not believe relief for their industry would be possible under the industry earnings or product standards.

Corn Borer, Boll Weevil Reports Made by USDA

This year's second brood of the European corn borer is beginning to appear in cornfields of central and eastern United States, and anticipated infestations range from light in Indiana and Ohio to heavy in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. Infestations of boll weevils in the south's cotton fields also show considerable variation from state to state.

Although it is too early to estimate the damage that second generation borers can do to the nation's corn crop, statements from entomologists in many states, summarized in USDA's cooperative economic insect report, indicate that first brood damage, now practically history, can be classed as "light."

Second brood borer infestations in Wisconsin and Minnesota could be as great as they were in 1949, a serious European corn borer year, USDA said. However, entomologists from Kansas, Indiana and Ohio anticipate little damage from second generation borer in these States. Illinois reports a wide range of infestation levels, and Iowa expects widespread second brood infestation, although the degree of infestation is as yet undetermined.

The boll weevil situation is reported relatively good in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, but more severe in the Carolinas, Georgia and Texas. Arkansas has a marked increase of boll weevils in southeastern counties, and Oklahoma reports heavy infestations in some areas of that state.

Traylor Forms Agricultural Chemicals Firm in Florida

W. LeRoy Traylor, who has been associated with the Stauffer Chemical Company for the past fourteen years, has opened his business, the Traylor Chemical & Supply Company, at Apopka, Fla. The firm, which will carry a complete line of agricultural and industrial chemicals, will serve customers in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Latin American countries.

Mr. Traylor was vice-president and general manager of the Stauffer Chemical Company of Apopka, Florida, for two and one-half years. Upon the dissolution of Stauffer of Florida in 1948, he became sales manager of the parent company's southeastern division, with headquarters in Apopka, and held that post until he left to form his own concern.

Trade Briefs

The Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has received the National Safety Council's certificate of award for exceptional service to safety.

American Management Association has appointed Joseph M. Trickett to the newly-created position of associate director of management education study.

Dr. Fred F. Lininger, chief of the agricultural institutions and services branch of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations for the past year, will become deputy director of its agriculture division shortly.

Dr. Ralph J. Garber, director of the US Regional Pasture Research Laboratory, State College, Pa., has accepted a one-year assignment with the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations at its headquarters in Rome, Italy.

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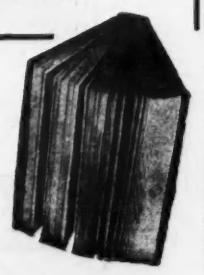

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price news in the petroleum market was made by fuel oil, when bunker C dropped at Atlantic Coast ports. The decreases ranged from 3 cents to 31 cents per barrel and reflected lowered transportation costs and a weakened price structure in the primary market. Virtually all other areas of the market were firm in regard to prices. Materials moved fairly well on the whole, with toluol and xylol setting a brisk pace. Demand was in balance with production on both of these products. Interest was not quite so acute however, in the aliphatics.

Propane and butane moved slowly, the seasonal decline in consumption being the problem. Production of waxes kept up with demand quite easily, as interest on the part of consumers was at a low point a usual trend for this time of the year. Ample amounts of petrolatum and mineral oils assured those consumers interested that their orders could be easily met.

A sizable increase in Texas allowable crude oil production for September was announced during the week, and could be attributed to preparations for the Winter season. Increases in demand for other petroleum source materials were expected in the near future, because an end was in sight for the summer shutdowns in many consumer industries.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—A good situation prevailed in this market as a result of active interest by consumers. The material was available in plentiful amounts. A recent slight price increase was maintained, but no further upward trend in prices was expected.

Lacquer Diluent—Orders continued at just about average levels, keeping the situation good, if not actually bright, for producers. The rate of production was high enough to fill current needs without bringing about an oversupply. Prices remained unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—A well-sustained consumer interest was shown in this material, keeping it in an enviable position on the market. Production was great enough to satisfy those who needed the material and would probably continue at about the present rate. There was little chance for an oversupply to develop. No price changes were made during the week.

Rubber Solvent—Consumers showed no unusual buying interest in this material so that the market remained a quiet one. Production was easily up to the needs of the week. Current quotations were the same as those prevailing in the immediate past.

Solvent Naphtha—Both the 100° and the 150° material were being taken in sizable amounts by consumers. The 150° material was tight. Producers were hard pressed to keep up with the demands put upon them, so that at times they had a backlog of orders too large to fill immediately. Steady prices prevailed for all grades of the material.

Stoddard Solvent—The rate of demand for this material was on a par with that of previous weeks, indicating a tendency to remain fairly steady. Buyers showed a moderate interest, which was enough to keep stocks moving at a fairly good speed, but was certainly not enough to cause producers any difficulty in filling orders. The price line held steady on the level it had reached previously.

Toluol — The product derived from petroleum was strongly held on the market. Buyer interest continued lively, with the result that most producers had as many orders as they could handle and some had more than they could take care of with complete ease. Users who were buying the material found it at unchanged prices.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The pace was steady on this market, but there was a feeling among producers that any increase in demand would be welcome. Consumers were able to obtain the quantities they needed with ease. Prices asked were the same as those already in effect.

Xylol—A tightness in the supplies of this material was experienced by one maker, but available stocks moved at a good pace. There seemed to be no doubt among producers that consumers would be taken care of on immediate needs. Production was at a level high enough to bring about satisfactory delivery schedules.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Fuel oil, bunker C, East Coast, 3c. to 31c. per bbl.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
103.96	105.61	107.08

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Stocks of butane and propane increased at plants and terminals across the country as a result of the seasonal lack of interest on the part of buyers. This situation appeared to cause no great concern to suppliers, for they expressed the feeling that the end of the summer season would change the picture considerably. Until that time, orders would continue to be as light as they had been in the past months. Prices, meanwhile, stayed firmly in line and showed no tendency to decline.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — A slow pace was prevalent in this market, causing it to remain uneventful during the week. The situation was good for those interested in obtaining the material, with stocks more than adequate for filling orders quickly. Suppliers looked forward to brisker trading in the near future.

Paraffin—This item was definitely not a fast mover on the market. Large supplies were offered and could more than cover the current needs of buyers. The chief cause of the apathy among users was seasonal shutdowns, which sharply reduced requirements. Prices demonstrated an evenness in the week just past.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission last week set the September allowable output at 3,225,415 barrels daily, a boost that will bring permitted production to a new high. This increase will be effected by raising from twenty to twenty-two the number of producing days permitted during the month. The decision was made so that crude oil stocks, which have been declining, can be raised to meet the higher demand expected this winter.

The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ending August 2 was 6,265,850 barrels, according to American Petroleum Institute figures. This was a sizable 133,850 barrel increase over the week previous. Imports of crude oil and petroleum products rose during the same period, going to 970,500 barrels. The average for the four weeks prior to August 9 was 878,000 barrels.

Production of crude oil in Saudi Arabia during July amounted to 26,367,901 barrels, an average of 850,577 barrels per calendar day. This was a slight drop from the previous month, when the daily average had been 858,593 barrels.

Fuel Oil—Prices of bunker C were reduced from 3c. to 31c. in East Coast cities. These reductions followed in the wake of the price drops noted previously in other East Coast cities and brought the benefit of lowered prices to virtually all Atlantic Coast seaport areas. The prime factors that caused these prices to edge downward were said to be lowered transportation rates and a weakened price structure for residual fuel oil in the primary market.

Petrolatum—A fair amount of sales marked this market, with the material going at the prices prevalent during the preceding weeks. There was no tightness apparent. Buyers found that quantities large enough to fill their orders were readily accessible.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 9 totaled 275,658,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,432,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 774,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,204,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,430,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mazda Oil Corp. Appoints Bradley President, Director

National Phoenix Industries, New York, has announced that Robert J. Bradley has been elected president and a director of Mazda Oil Corporation, a subsidiary of National Phoenix. Mr. Bradley is also President of San Juan Oil Company, which manages and operates property in the mid-continent area. He formerly was with DeGolyer & MacNaughton, consulting firm of Dallas, Tex., in charge of petroleum economics. He is at present a director of the board of Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company of Oklahoma, as well as a director of the San Juan Oil Company.

Shell Oil Plans to Build New Unit at Wood River

The output of high octane gasoline at Shell Oil Company's Wood River, Ill., refinery will be increased by the addition of a new "platforming" unit, it has been announced. The new plant addition will have a capacity of 16,000 barrels (672,000 gallons) per day. Construction of the unit will begin immediately. The contract has been awarded to Procon, Inc., Chicago, which is also building a similar unit, now nearing completion, for the manufacture of aromatics at Shell's Houston, Tex., refinery.

Socony Reports Wildcat Discovery

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has announced that oil has been encountered in a new wildcat in southwestern Saskatchewan, Canada. The well is known as Socony-Western Prairie Success 3-6B. The well is located on the same 1,000,000-acre block in southwestern Saskatchewan in which the Fosterton, Midway, and Cantuar fields are located. Socony-Vacuum has a fifty percent interest in this block. The other fifty percent is controlled by the Woodley Petroleum Company and the Southern Production Company.

Sinclair Appoints Smith Light Oils Div. Director

Dr. K. A. Smith has been promoted to the position of director of the light oils division of Sinclair Research Laboratories, Harvey, Ill. The new position will cover the direction of research and development work on processes and products.

Dr. Smith began his career in Sinclair's research and development program. During the war he did extensive work on the research and development of new aviation gasoline. He was also connected with the process design division of the research and development department and later was assigned to the light oils division.

U.S. Steel Oil Well Post Filled

G. F. Goetzinger has been appointed vice-president-treasurer of the oil well supply division of United States Steel Company, according to an announcement by Fred F. Murray, division president. Mr. Goetzinger has been with the organization since 1914, when he joined it as a clerk in the credit department of its then headquarters offices at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trade Briefs

H. E. Potter, assistant manager-consumer of the Minneapolis, Minn., sales field of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), has retired after nearly thirty-five years of service.

Sunset Oil Company has announced the purchase, for around $2,500,000, of the lease on 1,623 acres held by the Tejon Hills Oil Company in the Tejon hills field in Kern County, Calif.

South Penn Oil Company, Bradford, Pa., has elected George J. Hanks chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

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Coal Chemicals

Price activity in the coal chemicals market was rather quiet. There were no reported changes and no producers indicated that they anticipated making any changes in the schedules.

Pyridin and the tar bases continued to be in short supply. Producers reported that the pressure of demand was not quite as heavy as it had been earlier in the year. The loss of cokeoven production during the steel strike put an additional pinch on the market, however, and NPA officials met with an industry advisory committee to discuss the allocation of 2 degree material last week. Industry members at the meeting recommended that the current methods of distribution control be continued. i.e., through directives and defense order ratings.

The light oils continued to be in balanced supply positions. Producers felt that the present balance of these solvents would probably continue through September.

Naphthalene was running along at an even pace. The crude domestic material was about balanced with supply. Prices of the imported hot-pressed were firm last week. The tar acids were relatively unchanged. Cresylic acid was moving slowly. There were ample supplies of phenol. In the market for creosote, there has been a tendency to return to the pre-strike situation where the material was just moving quietly along at a normal rate.

The most encouraging news in intermediates has been the reports that there was a general increase in activity in the markets for dyestuff intermediates, which producers tied to a gradual pickup of the textile industry.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending August 23, was estimated at 97.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,019,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to actual production of 1,938,000 tons the previous week, and 317,000 tons one month ago. Last week was the first week that the operating rate went over the 2,000,000 mark since the week ending May 26, prior to the strike.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this solvent was fairly well balanced last week. Suppliers said that they have continued to move all of their production. They also anticipated that demand would be such that they would be able to move all of their output through September without any difficulties. However, the condition of the market after September, is a matter of opinion, one source said.

Whether the market will ease up some, after consumers have recouped their inventory losses, or there will be a tendency towards a tighter market as a delayed reaction of the steel strike, could not be determined at this early date. It was felt that the market will remain fairly steady during the next month because of the conditions which exist now. Producers felt they had adequate material on hand, or would have enough light oil, to meet consumer requirements in September if demand continued at present levels. There did not seem to be any direct indication that consumption of benzol was increasing at the present time. As one producer described the situation, "it is very difficult to determine just what is inventory buying and what comes from increased consumption." Producers know that September production would be moved because

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended August 23, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	*933,278
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	33,581,808
Benzol	gals.	3,331,207
Coaltar	gals.	14,970,204
Creosote oil	gals.	620,387
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,387,141
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	28,322
Toluol	gals.	652,755
Xylol	gals.	175,327

* Corrected figure for previous week was 916,095.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
113.63	113.63	113.72	111.97

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

the month's output was fairly well boo by now.

The Petroleum Administration for fense announced that construction of cilities for the production of petrol benzol was running ahead of the prog approved last year. The Administra said that facilities for a daily capacit 3,625 barrels will be completed by the of this year. By July 1, 1953, it was mated that projects would be compl with a new total capacity of 7,510 rels. and by the end of next year, 8 barrels per day. PAD added that th cent steel strike may delay some of completions. The industry plans to b facilities for a daily output of 9 barrels.

Creosote—Producers said that this ket has quieted down some after the active period during the steel strike immediately afterward. It was beli that not too many consumers were during the shutdown. As soon as the mills reopened they were able to from stocks of oil which couldn't moved during the dispute. One so stated that most of the consumers were anxious to obtain material durin strike were taken care of by now.

The current market seemed to be f well returned to the position held to the strike. There were adequate plies, but not always in the right pl it was added. The cost of shipment said to hinder the distribution of r rial in these situations, however, the eral supply picture was felt to be tively good. Demand was good in spring but it was curtailed to some e prior to the steel strike. And now mand has seemed to return to the proximate pre-strike levels. The tailment of demand after a good sta the spring was partly the result of roads gearing their purchasing to cu earnings.

Cresols—Producers said that the c continued to move slowly. Supplies been adequate enough to take care volume of demand. There has bee indication that an increase could b mediately expected from the directi cresylic resins. Prices have held to their previously established leve

Cresylic Acid—This tar acid has moving slowly for quite some time Even the recent steel strike has no preciably changed the levels of ac What little increase there has be buying was generally felt to be an to hold inventory positions. Proc were not convinced that there wer significant increases in consumptio an upward trend had started. The ch so far have been so slight that they afford an accurate measurement.

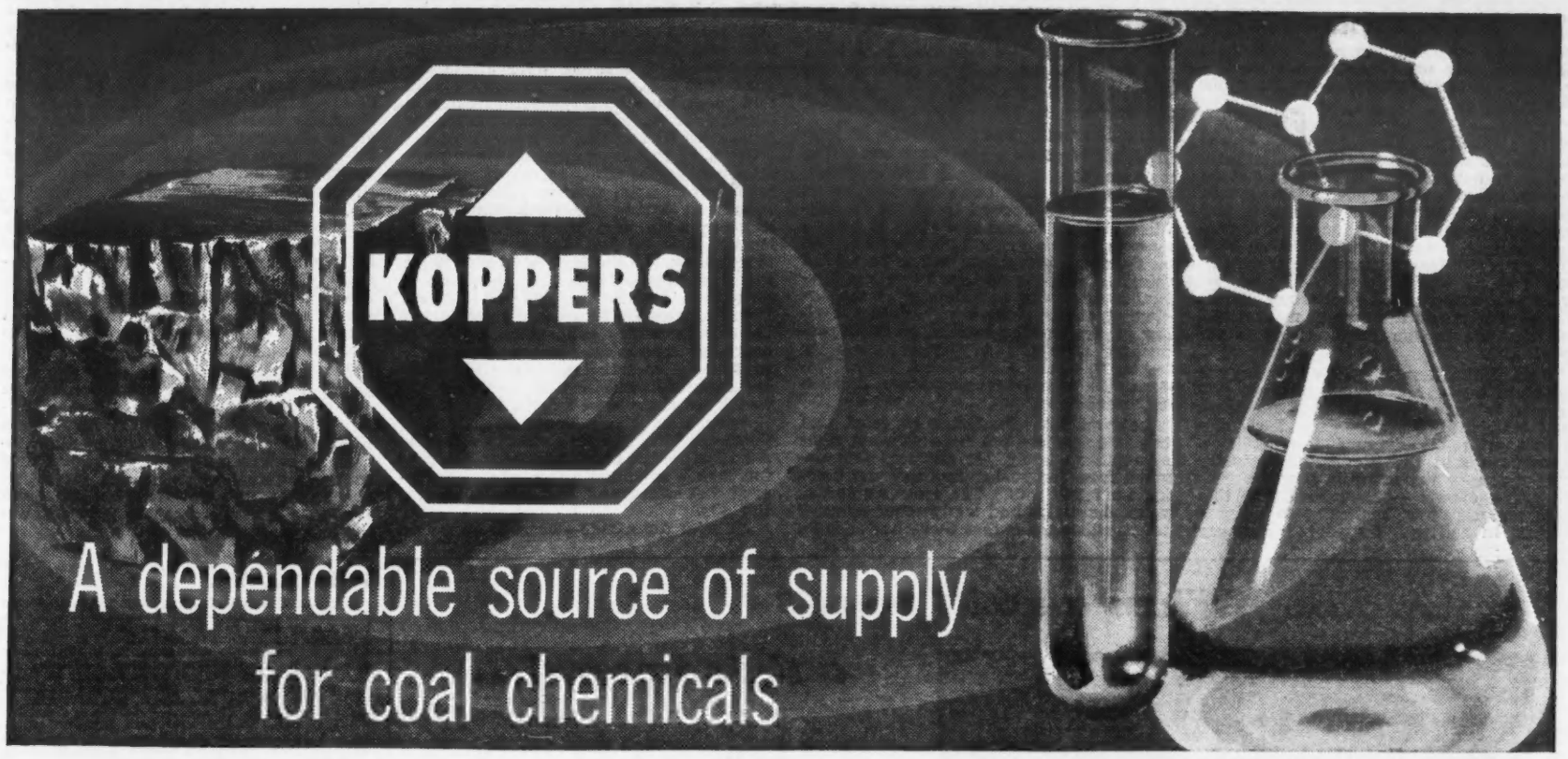
A domestic producer of petroleu said that there was no boon for tha terial, even during the strike. Petr cresylic has been moving along at mal rate. The levels of activity dr off in the spring, when governmen ing was cut back. It was said tha difficult to determine what the r level of buying was for any par item which was bought for gover use through extended periods. Pri petroleum acid have held firmly to previously established levels.

In the market for ADF acid, were relatively unchanged from th ceding few weeks. The official price by various importers continued within the 85c. to $1 per gallon There have been reports of spo with priceshading as low as 75c., ho the general consensus was that th price represented the minimum p the market. In the meantime, smal were still being sold at prices over

Imported acid continued to mov ly. The amount of activity vari tween importers. Some said that b was relatively good one week, a quite as good the next week. Then some importers reported a gene provement of business, although slight increase, since the institution 85c.-price.

Naphthalene—There hasn't bee

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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quinoline

naphthalene—(crude and refined)
ammonium sulphate
ammonium thiocyanate
acenaphthene
beta methyl naphthalene
fluorene

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great change in the market for domestic naphthalene. Crude material was still moving fairly well. Producers had little trouble in selling all of their output. On the other hand, consumers did not find any difficulties in obtaining enough material for their needs. There was some refined material available, but some producers felt that this was a case of over production. Consequently, output of refined will be reduced for a while, it was said, and the concentration will be on the production of crude naphthalene. Prices have remained unchanged.

Importers quotations of hot-pressed material were still within the range of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound last week. Although business was reportedly slow, the price did not waver below 4½c., it was said. Attempts to obtain material below that figure were unsuccessful, one source stated. Another interesting aspect of the market was seen in recent arrivals of large quantities of the 78 degree material.

It was said that most of the material coming into our ports was English, Dutch, French, Belgian, or German naphthalene. It was noted that the English material has only recently been freed from an embargo. It seems that the list of suppliers has narrowed down to the Europeans. Japanese material has not been coming in for some time because of the difference in freight rates across the country. Naphthalene from Japan could be sold more readily while prices were high, it was said. When prices are higher, the additional freight was not as large a portion of the overall cost. In addition, some marginal material was removed from the market with lower prices. The material, from South America, was subject to higher costs of production and greater freight rates, also, hence it was virtually priced out of the market at lower levels.

Phenol—The supply position of this market has remained relatively the same as it was prior to the shutdown of the cokeovens and after the settlement of the steel controversy. Supplies were adequate and prices were unchanged. It was felt that the current number of requests for phenol were few enough that there was no need of worrying over shortages of crude tars which are the result of the strike. In addition, supplies were adequate to handle some increases in demand, or cushion any shortage of raw material.

There were no significant indications that a pickup was to be expected from phenolic resins and adhesives. It was said by one source, that the export market for phenol has become sluggish.

Pyridin—The market for this tar base was relatively unchanged during the past week. Demand has been greater than the supply and was expected to exceed the supply during the rest of the year. The loss of cokeoven production during the steel strike made the latter prediction rather obvious, it was said. Demand was greater than the supply before the dispute, and has been sustained at a high level all along.

At a meeting with NPA officials, an industry advisory committee recommended that the present methods of controlling distribution be continued, that is, by the issuance of D. O.'s and directives. Industry members also recommend that consumers expressing dire need for 2 degree material be referred to the producers. NPA had not made its views known at presstime.

Toluol—The market for this solvent was similar to the other light oils. Producers continued to move all of their output. It was said that the government arsenals were taking all of the nitration material they could get, so there was no problem in moving the toluol output. If there was any slack between the levels of production and the amount of buying from industry, producers could readily sell it to the government for nitration.

Producers anticipated that they would be able to move all of their output through the month of September. There were no real signs of a pickup in industrial demand. Industrial finishes have not yet recovered from the effects of the steel strike.

Xylol—Most producers reported that demand has kept up with the supply, however there were some reports that the supply situation was easing up once more. There were no signs that industrial consumption had greatly increased. Most of the current buying was felt to be an effort by consumers to regain their inventory losses of the strike. However, it was added, that it is very difficult to determine what represented inventory buying, and what went into production.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — One producer reported that demand for this intermediate was

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falling off a bit, due to the slower activity in sulpha drugs. Supplies were ample to take care of the current needs of consumers. No changes in the number of calls for acetanilide were momentarily expected. Prices have remained at their old levels.

Anilin — Supplies were ample enough to accommodate consumer needs. It was said that a slight increase in requirements has been noticed during the past several weeks. As one source put it, "this month has been just a wee bit better than last month." Production has increased in proportion to the amount of additional buying, however, output was not currently at the high rates which were sustained last year during the period of shortage. Prices have held firm in the current market and no changes in the schedules were expected.

The indications of increases in the levels of buying were taken by most producers as an encouraging sign, inasmuch as the uptrend in requests was fairly universal with all dyestuff intermediates. Producers said that the textile industry was gradually beginning to pick up.

Anthraquinone — Producers said that this material was beginning to show a pickup in activity. Suppliers were very much encouraged by the increase in inquiries from the textile industry. It was said that orders were more frequent and for larger quantities than they have been for quite a while. Most of the increased demand has been noticed within the past two weeks.

Suppliers said that the change in buying level has been a general aspect of the markets for all dyestuff intermediates. Most sources were quite hopeful that it represented an upward trend for the textile industry. It was said that the pickup appears to be a gradual change in buying levels, which was considered to be a good thing. A quick spurt in the levels of buying, such as was experienced at the beginning of the Korean war, does not allow producers time to readjust their production schedules to higher operating levels, this source added. A normal increase in activity created more satisfactory conditions.

Betanaphthol—Producers reported that this intermediate has been showing signs of a pickup lately. It was said that demand from the rubber industry was holding up fairly well. The most significant news about this and many other dyestuff intermediates, was that there has been an increase in activity traced to the textile industry during the past few weeks.

Maleic Anhydride—There has been no significant change in the market for this intermediate. Supplies were ample for the levels of demand. Producers said that there have been some reductions in demand for maleic along with the slower tendencies of business in general.

Some of the recent softer tones were attributed to the situation envolving alkyd resins. Industrial finishes suffered some reductions during the steel strike when manufacturers, who apply industrial finishes to their finished product, were forced to cut back for the lack of steel. Since the steel has not found its way back to all of the industries that suffered this loss, it will necessarily be a while before all of the manufacturers can get back to high operating schedules. Hence, the manufacturers were reluctant to buy materials for industrial finishing until they were certain of their steel supplies.

Aside from the setbacks of industrial finishes, which in turn showed a decrease for alkyd resins, there have been less calls for maleic modified rosin esters, pentaerythritol esters, and maleic modified drying oils.

Phthalic Anhydride—There were ample supplies to take care of consumer requirements. Prices have held firm at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated.

There has not been much to indicate that any increases in demand were on their way from the direction of plasticizers or alkyd resins. The setbacks suffered by industrial finishes as a result of the steel strike have not been made up. If suppliers noticed any increases from producers who apply industrial finishes to their products, they felt that it was more in anticipation of the receipt of steel for their goods rather than the actual delivery of the raw materials. Some felt that it would not be until the manufacturers have the metal, that there will then be a consequent increase in materials for industrial finishing.

Tobias Acid—Producers said that this acid has shown a slight improvement in the past two weeks. The increased activity from textiles was particularly significant in this dyestuff intermediate inasmuch as one source rated Tobias acid as the dyestuff which was in the worst shape during the textile slump. Producers felt that the increase in requests was quite encouraging.

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Drugs and Chemicals, Contracting Officer, Chemicals Corps, Army Chemical Center, Md., 3,200 lbs. ethylhexoic acid, inv. 28, Sept. 5; 2,500 lbs. boric acid, 350 lbs. carbon tetrachloride, 200 lbs. ethyl ether, 150 lbs. triple dist. mercury, 150 lbs. potassium iodide, 30 ampules procaine penicillin, inv. 30, Sept. 8; Army Medical Procurement, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5, 472 ¼-lb. bots. paraldehyde, 5,040 pts. liq. petrolatum, inv. 115, Aug. 29; 2,316 bxs. sterile 0.5 gm. sodium thiopental; ditto 5.0 gm. size, 104,256 benzedrex inhalers, 63,552 bots. diphenylhydramine HCl caps., inv. 118N, Aug. 29; 1,776 pts. tinct. belladonna, 6,384 pts. saponated benzyl benzoate, 75,552 tubes boric acid ointment, 3,888 pts. fl. ext. cascara sagrada, 13,572 pts. castor oil, inv. 139, Aug. 29; 1,152 bots. asparagine, 384 bots. azocarmine ct. 624—1-lb. box bordetgengou agar base; 192 bots. brilliant crystal blue; 288 ¼-lb. bots. brilliant green agar, 432 bots. promothymol blue, 456 1-lb. bots. desoxycholate-citrate agar, inv. 148, Sept. 2; 7,632 1-lb. bots. acetic acid, 85,728 1-lb. bots. acetone, 2,400 qts. alcohol, 632 1-lb. pkgs. barium sulphate, 2,892 10-lb. cns. barium sulphate, 960 ¼-lb. bots. butyl alcohol, 12,672 ¼-lb. bots. carbon tetrachloride, 11,616 1-lb. bots. chlorform, inv. 147, Sept. 3; 48 bots. adonite, 216 1-lb. bots. agar, 2,880 1-oz. bots. barbital, 1,920 bots. benzidin dihydrochloride, 3,648 1-oz. bots. iodine and zinc iodide glycerite, inv. 150, Sept. 3; 816-1-lb. bots. pectin, 768 1-lb. bots. peptone agar, 288 1-lb. bots. dried peptone, 768 1-lb. bots. peptone phosphate broth, 120 1-lb. bots. pepteose peptone, inv. 164, Sept. 4; 768 1-oz. bots. para-aminobenzoic acid, 64,320 pkgs. ammonia inhaler, 480 1-lb. bots. ammonia water, 31,488 ¼-pt. bots. ammonia spirits, 1,248 ¼-ib. bots. benzoic acid, 930 ¼-lb. bots. camphor, 720 1-lb. bots. chalk, 5,184 1-oz. bots. chloral hydrate, inv. 146, Sept 4; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Kan., 20 gals. benzine, 12 qts. potassium iodide; 100 gms. calcium indicator, inv. 18, Sept. 8; Army Qm. Depot, 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill; 13,008 cns,. monosodium glutamate, inv. 112, Aug. 29; Army Qm., Utah Gen'l Depot, Ogden, Utah, 1,000 lbs. zinc chloride, 100 lbs. nickel carbonate, 200 lbs. sodium sulphate, inv. 015-8, Sept. 10; Maritime Adm. Supply Office, 1400 Pennsylvania Ave, N. W. Wash. 25, D. C., 3,500 gals. solvent dry cleaner, inv. SD 680, Aug. 23; 13,000 lbs. type B medium grade rust inhibitor, inv. SD 684, Sept. 3; GSA, 1375 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, O., 9,000 pkgs. photo powder, 1,000 bots. hydroquinone, inv. NY-3B-40109, Sept. 4.

Ink, 500 lbs. lithographic and 1,500 lbs. magnesia ink, Army Map Service, 6500 Brooks Lane, Washington 25, D. C., inv. 8, Sept. 5; 2,016 pts. black indelible marking ink for fabrics, Army Qm., 128 Grand Ave., Oakland, Cal., inv. 36, Sept. 3.

Paint, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Depot, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa., 850 gals. alkali refined linseed oil and 8,000 gals. raw linseed oil, inv. B-54-371, Sept. 3; interior paint, inv. 54-364 bids postponed from Aug. 25 to Sept. 11; linseed oil, inv. 54,371, bids postponed from Sept. 3 to Sept. 12; liquid synthetic rubber, inv. 54-368, bids postponed from Aug. 29 to Sept. 12; paint, inv. 54-363, bids posponed from Aug. 27 to Sept. 10; lacquer, inv. 54-366, bids postponed from Aug. 25 to Sept. 8; 282,480 gals. non-inflamable paint stripping compound, water rinsable type, inv. B-54-375, Sept. 8; Army Qm., New Cumberland, Pa., 175 gals. gloss spraying lacquer, 150 gals. obliterating lusterless lacquer, 50 gals. exterior enamel, inv. 6, Sept 3. Maritime Adm., 1400 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Wash. 25, DC., 100 gals. insulating varnish with fungicide, inv. SD-683, Sept. 2; GSA, 7th & D. Sts., S. W., Wash. 25, D. C., 1,356 qts. pigment in oil, 360 qts. lampblack in oil, 1,500 lbs. oil color pastes, inv. 3G-17307-R, Sept. 4; GSA, 60 Whitehall St. S. W. Atlanta, Ga., 350 gals. paint remover, 800 gals. paint thinner, 610 gals. varnish, inv. AT-11500, Aug. 28; GSA, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., 36 gals. linoleum paste, 220 gals. linseed oil, 720 gals. traffic paint, 250 gals. turpentine, 84 gals. protective coatings, inv. FW-22640, Sept. 4.

Wax, 930 gals. insecticidal wax, GSA, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3B-39924, Sept. 5; 200 10-oz. cns. auto wax, 800 gals. insecticidal wax, 600 gals. floor wax, 1,000 4-lb. cns. floor wax, GSA, 60 Whitehall St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga., inv. AT-11500, Aug. 28.

Copper Deposit in Alaska Described

Analyses of diamond-drill core samples and logs drilled at the Millett copper deposit, Iliamna Lake, southwestern Alaska, during a mineral investigation begun by the Bureau of Mines in 1949 are given in a bureau report released by the Department of the Interior. The report gives a brief history of the deposit, describes the typical features and climate of the area investigated, and contains an account of the Bureau's investigation supplemented with several maps and illustrations. A free copy of report of investigations 4890, "Investigation of the Millett Copper Deposit, Iliamna Lake, southwestern Alaska," may be obtained from the publications distribution section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Obituaries

Sheldon Clark

Sheldon Clark, chairman of the board of the Sinclair Oil Corporation and vice-president of the Sinclair Refining Company, died August 15 in Chicago. He was seventy-three years old.

Mr. Clark began his career as a law book publishing executive, but shifted to the oil industry in 1916 when the old Cudahy Refining Company was acquired by the Sinclair interests. He was active in the firm's operating and expansion programs in Europe and South America, and among his purchases for the company was the present site of Sinclair's major refinery at East Chicago, Ind. Mr. Clark was also credited with conceiving the modern gasoline station. He was a director of the Richfield Oil Corporation, the Western Petroleum Refiners Association and the National Petroleum Association.

Alexander C. Fergusson, jr.

Alexander C. Fergusson, jr., chairman of the board of Alex. C. Fergusson Company, Philadelphia, died August 18 at his home in Edgewater Park, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Fergusson's father, Alexander C. Fergusson, sr., founded the Philadelphia lubricating oils and chemicals concern in 1855. The younger Mr. Fergusson had been president of the concern until two years ago. He was a founder and past-president of the Chemical Club of Philadelphia.

Whipple Jacobs

Whipple Jacobs, president of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, died August 19 at Pipersville, Pa. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Jacobs joined the Belden Manufacturing Company, Chicago, as a cost clerk at the age of seventeen and remained with that concern until January 1, 1949, when he became president of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation. While with Belden, Mr. Jacobs served as purchasing agent, general sales manager, vice-president in charge of sales and president. He was a director of the Phelps Dodge concern, the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, the Central Republic Company and a trustee of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

George O. Auge, a member of the sales division of the Industrial Rubber Company, Elizabeth, N. J., died August 20 in Manasquan, N. J. His age was sixty-one.

Lloyd S. Bogart, for thirty-two years an oil-process department employee of the Bayway refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, Linden, N. J., died August 20 in Newark, N. J. His age was sixty.

Howard J. Cannon, a consultant with Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., died recently. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Cannon joined Abbott in 1925 and pioneered vitamin assay investigations until 1932, when he founded the Laboratory of Vitamin Technology in Chicago. He retired from that organization in 1949 and rejoined Abbott last year.

Cyril J. Carmody, a retired accountant for the Esso Standard Oil Company, Linden, N. J., died August 17 at Point Pleasant, N. J. His age was fifty.

Jack W. Clark, geological and mineralogical consultant for the Beryllium Corporation, died August 8 in Madagascar, it was reported last week. He was thirty-seven years old. At his death, Mr. Clark was on assignment to Africa and Madagascar for the exploration of beryl earth, rare earths, and other allied materials. He was formerly with the Bureau of Mines.

Richard F. Dawley, salesman for the Midland Paint Company, died August 10 at Erie, Pa. He was fifty years old.

Benjamin C. Denman, sales manager of the western African division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died August 10 in Paris, France. He was sixty years old. Mr. Denman made his home in Flushing, N. Y. He had been with Socony-Vacuum twenty-four years.

Sydney H. Doggett, sr., president of Doggett-Pfeil Company, Springfield, N. J., died August 16 at Morristown, N. J. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Doggett was also a director of the Doggett-Pfeil Company, Glen Head, L. I.

Charles W. Dowsett, consultant for the Dome Mines, Ltd., Ontario, Canada, and later metallurgical consultant for many other gold mining operations throughout the world, died August 18 in Toronto. He was seventy-seven years old.

Ferdinand A. W. Gercke, retired foreman in the shipping department of Richard Hudnut Sales Company, New York, died August 12 in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

John Hudson Hall, an associate of the United Verde Copper Company from 1926 to 1935 and for the last three of those years its treasurer, died August 14 in Chicago.

Henry A. Kohman, a scientist at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1911, died August 16. He was seventy-one years old. Dr. Kohman was an authority on yeast, baking and bread.

Olney W. Nicewonger, retired civil engineer with Tidewater Oil Company, died August 18 in Linden, N. J. His age was seventy-two.

Floyd P. Taylor, owner of a petroleum products business and formerly an employee in the chemistry department of the Standard Oil Company plant in Bayonne, N. J., died August 12 in Middletown, N. Y. His age was seventy-three.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, was lown ½ cent per gallon. Castor beans were unchanged with quotations on a nominal basis. In the drugs market, the Summer lull continued. Producers were nticipating a pickup in this market next nonth as consumers make ready their cold veather lines. Lithium bromide was pped by one producer although this adance was not followed as yet by other roducers.

Citric acid was going very well. In addition to heavy consumption of citric acid y the soft drink industry, one producer eported that he was meeting strong deand for citric acid in combination with scorbic acid. This mixture is extensively sed in the preparation of fresh or frozen ruit as an anti-oxidant to prevent rowning.

A reduction in the price of cortisone the receding week was followed last week ith price cuts by other producers which ut their cortisone material on a cometitive price basis. Economies in manucturing operations were said to have ade possible the initial price reduction the hormone. It was almost a certainty at the price of cortisone would conue to decline in coming months as new ocesses recently put into operation are rther refined.

Demand for synthetic vitamins and antiotics were reportedly fair. Although nsumption of penicillin has dropped off, rcentagewise, demand for the more rently discovered antibiotics was expected continue its phenomenal growth, a owth which has been tremendous in the stwar years. Antibiotics reportedly acunted for 63 percent of the total dollar ume spent for medicinal chemicals last ar.

The latest compilation on medicinal emicals, issued by the United States riff Commission, shows that the volume medicinal chemicals produced last year aled 73,300,000 pounds compared to the 100,000 pounds turned out in 1950. Of s amazing volume only 57,300,000 nds were sold to the tune of $503,-.000 in total sales.

Medicinal chemical imports last year e higher than those brought in during preceding year, totaling $732,000 in lar volume. Of the foreign made dicinals, Switzerland supplied some -thirds, the remainder coming chiefly n France, Sweden, Germany and the ted Kingdom.

Acetone—Demand for this solvent was r to fair depending upon the outlook he producer queried. Supplies were e than adequate and prices were firm. tone quotations have held at the same ls since GCPR went into effect and e not shown any tendency to decline as virtually every other large volume ent. The reason for this anomaly has n that producers have been selling one at prices below which they could afford to go and still come out ahead. ith the textile and other large vol- acetone consuming industries show- more activity, it appeared that ace- prices would continue firm in the ediate future, at least.

Antibiotics—Production of antibiotics medicinal purposes totaled 1,286,000 ds in 1951, 433,000 pounds more than amount reported for 1950. Despite declines which have taken place in ng prices, particularly that of peni-, antibiotic sales totaled $317,058,000 year or 63 percent of the total dollar me for all medicinal chemicals.

imal feed supplements, a relatively and expanding market for the antics netted the manufacturers sales of 32,000, even though volume totaled 196,000 pounds. Animal feed supents, at present, comprise penicillin, mycin, bacitracin, or other antibiotics, ly combined with vitamin B_{12}. The ok for increased consumption of anics in this application is considered lent.

out 43 percent of all antibiotic sales g the past year consisted of penicil- However, whether penicillin would rise as great a percentage of antibisales this year was not considered in view of several interrelated dements. Where formerly as much as rcent of domestic penicillin produc- was exported, the construction of penicillin producing facilities in various consuming countries throughout the world has cut the percentage of penicillin exported back considerably. Incidentally, many foreign penicillin producing facilities were built through Marshall plan aid.

Production capacity for penicillin output as of January 1, 1951, was slated for an overall increase of 140 percent according to a recent release of the Defense Production Administration which had been prepared by the chemical division of the National Production Authority. Penicillin was one of nine items whose 1955 production capacity goals had been set at more than double that available at the beginning of 1951. The amount of contemplated expansion was said to be 350,000,000,000,000 units over 1951 capacity yielding a total of 600,000,000,000,000 units.

Barbital—Demand for this drug item was fair, at best. Supplies were more than ample for current inquiry, according to producers. Currently, USP barbital was selling at $5 per pound in 100-pound drums while the sodium salt was priced at $5.25 to $5.27 per pound, on a similar basis.

Castor Oil — Castor beans were quiet and unchanged at $170 per long ton f.o.b., Brazil, nominal. Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended August 21, 1952, totaled 3,139,500 pounds compared to the 2,195,550 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 839,100 pounds while 233,600 pounds were landed during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total imports of castor beans at these ports since the first of the year amounted to 91,731,200 pounds compared to the 113,860,300 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date total 50,194,550 pounds compared to the 50,543,010 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951.

Cortisone—An initial 40 percent reduction in the price of one producer's cortisone product the preceding week, was followed last week with varying price reductions by other producers of cortisone, resulting in schedules competitive with those established by the initial price move.

The initial price reduction was reportedly due to economies affected through increased production. This latest reduction was reported to have brought the current price of cortisone down to less than one-tenth of the initial price established during the Fall of 1949.

It was hoped that in coming months the price of cortisone would be driven downward even further as new facilities utilizing more economical processes come into production. It was estimated that this latest price slash would represent a saving of $12,000,000 annually to sufferers from rheumatoid arthritis and a variety of other diseases, based on an estimate of $30,000,000 spent last year on total purchases of the drug.

This latest price development was expected to be followed by additional price decreases in the not too distant future. Originally cortisone was made solely from desoxycholic acid, which was derived in minute quantities from animal biles. This process not only was quite tedious and therefore expensive but yields per quantity of bile processed were extremely low.

Fortunately for suffers of rheumatoid arthritis and related diseases additional processes have been discovered and utilized for its manufacture.

Ethyl Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol was fair, generally speaking. Some producers, however, reported inquiry to be poor, at best. Prices remained unchanged at published schedules but there was reportedly some shading of prices. Production of alcohol has been cut back from levels earlier this year as manufacturers sought to reduce inventories.

Fermentation alcohol producers as a whole continued to hold back from the purchase of 1952 crop blackstrap molasses

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
95.75	95.75	96.07	100.97

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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which has been offered at 12c. per gallon, f.o.b., Cuba, under specified contract conditions. Although one fermentation producer has contracted for blackstrap at this figure, the rest of the industry has refrained from doing likewise since they feel that the price is too high at a f.o.b. basis. Alcohol was currently pegged at 55c. per gallon and some producers have been selling it at a loss due to the fact that their alcohol was originally made from 20c. molasses purchased last year when the blackstrap price was at its post Korea high. The ferementation producers were said to be wary of contracting for this year's blackstrap at the asking price since it appeared probable that alcohol prices may be further reduced before the year is out.

Alcohol production during fiscal 1952 totaled roughly 250,000,000 wine gallons. Stocks at last inventory were still quite high despite inventory reduction due to curtailed production. The possibility of further government buying of alcohol for the production of synthetic rubber was virtually nil since the program has reached its earlier announced goal and furthermore, cheaper butadiene from petroleum is available.

As a result of these various developments, the alcohol industry would seem to be in for a period of stiff competition among producers in vying for the available market. As far as the Cuban blackstrap crop is concerned, it seemed very likely that Cuba will have to bow to fermentation producers here and further lower their asking price or change contract terms to a delivered basis.

Feed grade blackstrap was currently available at Gulf points at under 15c. per gallon, according to reports. This would approximate the current Cuban price delivered. Furthermore, the 1952 blackstrap output was estimated at approximately 400,000,000 gallons, a bumper crop due not only to increased yield per ton of raw suger, but to increased acreage planted last year in anticipation of what was expected to be an even greater demand.

Production capacity for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol has been expanded from 398,000,000 gallons to 410,000,000 gallons according to the Defense Production Administration.

Ethylene Oxide—Demand for ethylene oxide was reportedly fair to good depending upon the outlook of the producer queried. The heaviest demand on ethylene oxide has been for the manufacture of ethyleneglycol. Although some of the glycol is made through the glycolic acid process, most of it is manufactured from ethylene oxide. Demand for ethylene oxide for the production of acrylonitrile was reportedly on the increase. Supplies were said to be adequate for current demand. Prices were unchanged.

The Defense Production Administration has recently released a report of chemical expansions planned by that agency. Ethyl-

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ene oxide was one of a large group of chemicals for which sufficient facility expansion has been assured through rapid tax amortization and unassisted expansion. A production capacity of 546,000,000 pounds as of January 1, 1951, has been boosted to an expansion goal of 969,000,000 pounds, an increase of 423,000,000 pounds.

Molasses — Prices for cane blackstrap declined ½c. per gallon at most points last week. The price at New Orleans was 15c. per gallon although some sales were reportedly made at 14½c. On the west coast the price of cane blackstrap was down $2 per ton from $28 to $26. Demand for feed molasses continued moderate to good at most points. Increased demand was reported in Texas. Supplies of feed molasses were adequate at all points for current demand.

As of August 5, 1952, production of Cuban blackstrap molasses reached a total of 397,900,000 gallons according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. The yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar producer was 49.9 gallons. This compares with a yield of 45.3 gallons and a total production of 287,200,000 gallons in 1951.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was steady. Offerings of spray process were ample for moderate requirements while stocks of roller process were generally only adequate for a slight, stronger buying interest. USDA sales of spray process nonfat dry milk solids totaled 249,725 pounds aggregating 22,240,005 pounds to date this year.

Production of roller-dried whole milk in June was 800,000 pounds, lowest for the month on record. It was down 30 percent from a year earlier and 35 percent from the 5-year June average. During the first half of 1952, output of 3,835,000 pounds, a decline of 34 percent from the same period in 1951.

Quercetin—A paper read at the centennial meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Convention last week was concerned with the intriguing possibility that quercetin may show more vitamin P activity than rutin itself. Available in research quantities at present, quercetin may be derived from raw materials used in the preparation of rutin or manufactured synthetically, reported one producer.

While it is too early to tell what effect the new drug will have in the long run, it has been shown through preliminary results to be superior to rutin. Scientists at the United States Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Laboratory in Wyndmoor, Pa., did original work on quercetin as well as on rutin. Quercetin reportedly toughens the cells of blood vessels and holds them together. While it does not have any effect on blood pressure itself, it strengthens the capillaries, making them less likely to break under pressure. It is hoped that quercetin will prove superior to rutin in easing high blood pressure.

Sugar—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its monthly report on the status of the 1952 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report showed that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-July amounted to 4,823,258 short tons, raw value, (partly estimated) as compared with 4,954,938 tons charged against such quotas during the same period of last year.

The report included sugar from all offshore areas recorded as entered, or certified for entry, before July 31, 1952, sugar marketed by the beet area, and an estimate of the quantity marketed by the mainland cane area.

The sugar crop of 8,000,000 tons produced this year in Cuba is the largest ever harvested in any country and represents about 18 percent of the world's output this year, according to the Bulletin of the United States Cuban Sugar Council just released. The ratio to world production is about the same as that for 1925 to 1929, when Cuba's output was 5,413,000 tons a year.

The demand is slightly lower than a year ago, and to maintain the price in the world market and dispose of the sugar the Cuban Government has established a single seller for the world market, has withdrawn about 1,988,000 short tons for sale over the next five years and has limited production during 1953 to not more than 6,679,000 short tons. The bumper crop was due to increased acreage under cultivation in response to the greatly increased demand for sugar during World War II, the bulletin said.

Vitamins — The demand for vitamins was, on the whole, fair. Producers fully expected consumption to pick up with the approach of colder weather, however, since this is generally true of drug items.

There were some particularly bright spots in the picture at the present time, nevertheless. Synthetic vitamin A was said to be in good demand and there were expectations that consumption would show a significant increase in the near future, since margarine producers were permitted as of last week to use synthetic vitamin A in the fortification of their product instead of the natural material if they so chose. A heavy promotion campaign to convince margarine makers of the superiority of the synthetic vitamin A over the natural was expected to bear results.

Natural vitamin A prices were firm and competitive with the synthetic material. Supplies of fishliver oils at the primary source in Japan were not overly plentiful and as a matter of fact, it was reported that Japan has been forced to utilize whale oil to augment its own fishliver oil supplies used in the fortification of margarine.

The output of vitamin A last year, as alcohols and esters, synthetic and natural combined, was 234,000 pounds compared to 95,300 pounds in 1950, according to the Tariff Commission. The output of vitamin A alcohol and esters from lemon grass oil and fish oil totaled 67,167,000,000,000 USP units, against 26,890,000,000,000 units the preceding year. Prices of all vitamins remained unchanged.

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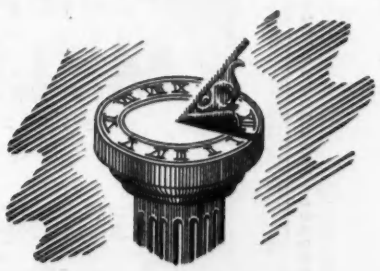

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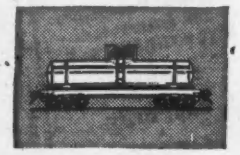

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MCA Urges Launching Of Drive for Students

Faced with a long-range shortage of trained manpower, the nation's chemical companies have been asked by the Manufacturing Chemists Association to launch a drive to get more students into the field. As an initial tool in the program, MCA is sending the companies copies of a manual outlining various student guidance activities.

The chemical industry may more than triple its sales volume by 1975, according to forecasts noted by MCA board chairman William H. Ward. There is already a shortage in the number of chemists and chemical engineers available and the increase in students in these fields is far slower than the rate of expansion by the industry. How far the nation can proceed in medicine, crop production, atomic energy, and other vital fields will depend greatly on how much scientific talent can be mustered in the schools, Mr. Ward said.

Object of the drive is to inform high school students, teachers, and parents in every plant community of the career opportunities opening up for qualified young scientists in industrial chemistry and chemical engineering. The manual details a series of suggestions for doing this by plant tours, classroom talks, summer employment, regular personal interviews, scholarship programs and other means.

Chlorophyll Chemical Buys Valley Vitamins

Chlorophyll Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the purchase of Valley Vitamins, Inc., a subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston. Operations at the Valley Vitamin plant in McAllen, Tex., devoted, to carotene extraction for use in industrial grade plant pigments, were discontinued three years ago by Cabot. Chemical Chlorophyll, which also has a plant at McAllen, pointed out that its acquisition of the Valley Vitamin plant was based on the fact that carotene extraction operations yield xanthophyll and chlorophyll as byproducts.

Officers of Chlorophyll Chemical, which is a newly-formed corporation, are Dr. August J. Pacini, president; Philip Marsden, vice-president in charge of sales; Owen F. Gee, vice-president in charge of plant operations; Dr. William J. Hale, vice-president in charge of product development; Dr. Lawrence J. Smith, secretary in charge of medical and general research, and Sinclair Robinson, treasurer.

Nitroparaffins Data Published by CSC

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has published a technical data sheet, No. 10, of a new series, entitled, "Handling of the Nitroparaffins. The publication contains an introduction, as well as information on the flash point of liquids and limits of flammability of vapors in air, toxicity and stability.

Herrick Names Feldman

Dr. Harold S. Feldman has joined the staff of Arthur D. Herrick, New York consultant in drug research, development and marketing, as medical director assisting in pharmacological and clinical trials, new drug formulation, and the preparation of labeling and medical brochures. Dr. Feldman has taught pharmacology at several universities and has previously been active in clinical and pharmacological research with the Public Health Service.

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SAACI Golf Prizes Presented to Fifteen

Golf prizes were presented to fifteen members by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at its recent outing at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.

Winners in flight A were:—First low gross, R. Boland, Topic Publishing Company; first low net, F. Neuberg, Enco Chemical Corporation; second low gross, E. Eysman, Cellofilm Corporation; second low net, W. W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., and kickers, J. F. O'Brien, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Flight B winners were:—First low gross, C. Goodale, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; second low gross, W. Wishnick, Witco Chemical Company; first low net, S. B. Roberts, International Sales Corporation; second low net, P. G. Connell, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, and kickers, J. W. Lindley, Dye Specialties Corporation.

Prize winners in flight C were:—First low gross, H. Walker, St. Regis Paper Company; second low gross, R. P. Neptun, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.; first low net, A. K. May; second low net, G. Kuehn, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and kickers, J. Blaze, Hooker Electrochemical Company.

Price, Sharp & Dohme Purchasing Director, Feted

Herbert B. Price, purchasing director Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, for the past twenty-six years, was given a luncheon in his honor last week at the Union League Club, Philadelphia. The tribute was made on the occasion of Mr. Price's retirement from Sharp & Dohme after forty-four years of service.

Dr. Ivor Griffith, honorary member of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange and first winner of the Procter Medal award, acted as toastmaster. He presented Mr. Price with a check for $3,000 to cover a vacation trip to Europe, a memo book listing the names of the contributors, and an engraved silver tray. Nearly 100 industry friends of Mr. Price were present, including a number of Sharp & Dohme officers and members of its purchasing department.

Ungerer Fetes Mrs. Leiste

Ungerer & Co., New York, recently gave a luncheon honoring Mrs. Hazel Fraser Leiste on the occasion of her admission to the firm's Twenty-Five Year Club. K. G. Voorhees, president, on behalf of the company, presented Mrs. Leiste with an engraved gold watch. For eighteen of her twenty-five years with the company, Mrs. Leiste has served as Mr. Voorhees' secretary. It was also revealed that a bronze plaque is being prepared, which will bear the likeness of W. P. Ungerer, founder and first president of the company, on which all past and present members of the Twenty-Five Year Club will have their names inscribed.

Trade Briefs

Mike Follensbee has been named field sales manager for the Anahist Company, Yonkers, N. Y.

Julius O. Mackey has joined Albright & Wood Drug Chain, Mobile, Ala., as executive vice-president.

E. J. Hartung, executive vice-president of the Scholl Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has retired.

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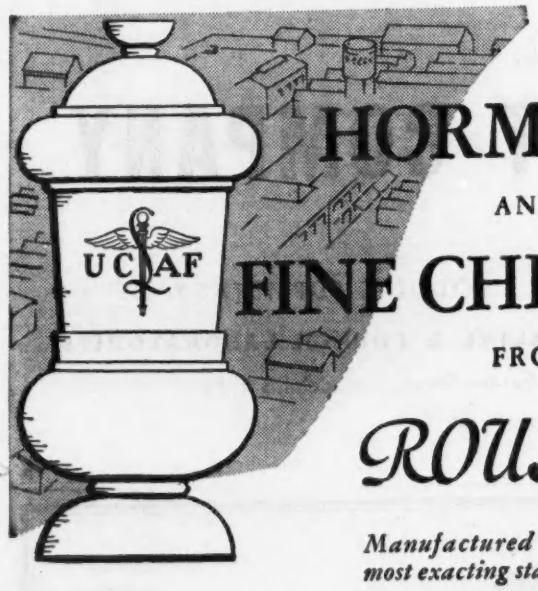

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Estradiol Benzoate, U.S.P.
Ethinyl Estradiol
Ethisterone, U.S.P.
Estrone, U.S.P.
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Testosterone Propionate, U.S.P.
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Dawe's Chemical Changes Firm Name to Dawe's Labs

Dawe's Laboratories, Inc., is the new name of the twenty-six year old Chicago firm formerly known as Dawe's Manufacturing Company. Charles C. Dawe, president, said the new name is more representative of the company's technical activities and contributions in nutritional research, product development and vitamin production.

Formation of the new company also unifies the Dawe's corporate structure. Heretofore, operations had been on the basis of a group of independent companies. Dawe's Laboratories, Inc., now is the parent company controlling, as wholly-owned subsidiaries, Dawe's Products Company, Dawe's Vitamins, Inc., Dawe's Vitamin Oil Producers, Inc., Fermentation Products, Inc. and Dawe's Manufacturing Company. The former independent company known as Alaska Fish Oil Extractors, Inc., will take the name of Dawe's Manufacturing Company. This plant is at Auburn, Wash., where A and D oils for the feed and pharmaceutical industries and dry fish solubles products for the feed industry are produced. Management, personnel and company policies are not affected by these changes, it was said.

Ebert Prize for Sabadilla Research Paper to Parks

Dr. Lloyd M. Parks, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the school of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded the Ebert prize, which is given annually for the outstanding report of original pharmaceutical research published in the scientific edition of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* during the preceding year. The presentation was made at the American Pharmaceutical Association's convention last week in Philadelphia.

Dr. Parks' paper was entitled, "Sabadilla Alkaloids III. Chromatographic Separation of the Water-Soluble Fraction. Isolation of a New Crystalline Alkaloid, Sabatine." It describes the separation and complete chemical characterization of a new alkaloid, separated for the first time from an intricate mixture of complex organic compounds which was extracted from sabadilla seeds.

BIMS of Boston Outing Winners Are Announced

BIMS of Boston recently held an outing for members and guests at the Dedham Country and Polo Club, Westwood, Mass., Golf prizes were won by Henry C. Milton, American Cyanamid Company; John O'Meare, Ivers-Lee Company; C. E. Ingham, Ingham Luggage Company; E. C. Richardson, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and Emery L. Wright.

Door prizes were won by Barclay E. Mackinnon, New York Quinine & Chemical Works; Warren Kell, Ungerer & Co., and Edwin W. Martin, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Hart Harris, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., chairman, announced that the club would close its year's program with a tournament at the Nashua (N. H.) Country Club.

Parke, Davis Leases Offices in New York

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has leased offices on the seventy-ninth floor of the Empire State Building, New York, for a long period of years. The company expects to move into the new quarters upon completion of extensive alterations sometime in October.

The company is also building a one-story warehouse containing 10,000 square feet of office space in North Bergen Industrial Terminal, Teterboro, N. J. Upon completion of the Teterboro structure sometime in October, the firm will move its New York materials distribution warehouse to the new location.

Merck Forms Cuban Branch, Names Varrelmann Manager

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has disclosed that its export subsidiary, Merck (Pan America), Inc., has formed a Cuban branch at Palacio Aldama, Reina y Amstad, Havana. George Varrelmann, who was formerly with the United States Embassy in Havana, has been named manager of the branch. He will be assisted by Manuel B. Sainz, sales supervisor.

A staff of representatives will be organized at the branch to keep Cuban physicians, pharmacists, laboratories and hospitals supplied with the latest scientific information on the development and use of the company's drugs, it was stated.

Sheffield N.Y. Office Moves

The New York city district sales office of the chemical division of Sheffield Farms Company has been moved to 1267 Sixth avenue. The telephone number is COlumbus 5-8400.

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Japan Seen Offering Good Potential Market for Drugs

A potential market in Japan, Korea and Formosa of $10,000,000 a year for American pharmaceutical products was predicted last week by Taisuke Nakamura, president of the Nakamura-Taki Company, Ltd., Tokyo drug company. Concluding his first visit to the United States, Mr. Nakamura said that Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., had, by becoming the first US pharmaceutical manufacturer to reenter the Japanese market after World War II, rendered great service to Japan's medical profession as well as opening an important new market area. Especially needed by Japan's physicians are high quality hormones and American-made low-dosage antihistamines, he pointed out.

Mr. Nakamura and Katsuo Tojo, managing director of the seventy-five-year-old distributing firm, flew here to confer with Schering executives and to report on the first two years of their long-term agreement with the Bloomfield firm. Francis C. Brown, president of Schering, announced that in line with expansion plans for the market in the Orient, a further agreement between his company and Nakamura-Taki will bring Japanese chemists to Schering's laboratories for training in research methods, and junior executives of the Toyko firm will study management and sales procedures in the Bloomfield offices.

Sharp & Dohme Names Hill to Veterinary Post

Bert L. Hill, products marketing supervisor of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has been named veterinary products supervisor. Mr. Hill succeeds C. E. Greiner, who retired July 31. W. F. Woelfle, of the Sharp & Dohme sales staff, has been assigned to take Mr. Hill's place as products marketing supervisor. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Woelfle will have their headquarters at the home office.

Warner-Hudnut Buys Site

Warner-Hudnut, Inc., has purchased eighteen acres of land in Morris Plains, N. J., for the erection of a new plant. The new facility will adjoin the present manufacturing laboratory built five years ago by Chilcott Laboratories, Inc., and acquired last year by Warner-Hudnut. Completion of the plant is expected in October, 1953. It will add 130,000 feet of production space.

Kilmer Prize to Guilbert

The American Pharmaceutical Association has awarded the Kilmer prize to Lionel W. Guilbert, pharmacy student of Gila Bend, Ariz., for his research which is said to point the way to increased production of plants containing alkaloids. Guilbert received the award at the association's convention in Philadelphia last week.

Trade Briefs

The Pearson Pharmacal Company has moved to 350 East 35th street, New York.

C. M. Penland, vice-president of the Southwestern Drug Corporation, was recently named executive vice-president.

The Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has announced the resignations of Charles H. Miller, Henry F. Miller and Lawrence P. Miller.

Carl Trube, assistant to the president and export manager of Ernest Bischoff Company, is on a business trip to Central and South America.

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New York

ALOES—94 crts, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Capetown
25 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Aruba
ALPHAPICOLINE—12 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—74 bbls, Republic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
ANILIN DYES—42 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
3 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
12 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
22 dms, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Havre
11 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
100 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
14 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
18 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
ANISE, OIL—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Amsterdam
1 tin, George Lueders & Co, Amsterdam
STAR—51 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
ANNATTO SEED—36 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Luanda
ARABIC GUM—508 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Liverpool
ASAFETIDA—145 cs, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,360 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Illinois Glass Co, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Beira
BARIUM ORE—500 bgs, Warrow Trading Co, Cabedelo
BEESWAX—123 pkgs, Balex Metals & Chemicals Co, Lourenco Marques
84 bgs, A V Berner, Porto Alegre
57 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
18 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
41 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
73 bgs, Koster Keunen, London
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BERYL ORE—65 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Walvis Bay
BERYLLIUM ORE—400 bgs, Pellew Wilson & Co, Lourenco Marques
312 bgs, Philipp Bros, Beira
7,493 bgs, Penson & Co, Buenos Aires
448 bgs, Walvis Bay
BILE, OX—5 dms, J M Rogers & Co, Durban
BONEMEAL—1,099 bgs., Genoa
BUTANEDIOL—257 dms, G W Hickey Forwarding Co, Antwerp
BUTTONLAC—25 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, London
CADMIUM—244 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
IODIDE—1 cs, City Chemical Corp, London
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—5 dms, Hamburg
CAMPHOR OIL—24 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—2,500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Amsterdam
SEED—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Beeker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—50 cs, Wm, E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—50 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
314 bgs, Poons Co, Bahia
1,350 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—591 bgs, Oslo
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—18 dms, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
56 bbls, National City Bank, Cochin
160 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
317 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—753 pks, Landes & Balint, Rotterdam
230 pgks, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
322 pkgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,715 bgs, National City Bank, Djibouti
214 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
5,079 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
2,294 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mombasa
8,334 bgs, Salvador
OIL—309 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
266 dms, Calcutta
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—77 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—523 bgs, Brown Bros, Liverpool
3,980 bgs, International Expeditors, Naples
1,000 bgs, International Expeditors, Leghorn
2,995 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
3,000 bgs, Leghorn
CHILLIES—129 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
CHINCHONA PRODUCTS—3 cs, Hamburg
CHLOROPHYLL—16 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Hong Kong
103 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
13 dms, Hyeton Corp, Keelung
72 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Kane Import Co, Chilung
50 dms, A Maschmeijer, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, M Garbie Mercantile Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, P R Dreyer, Keelung
17 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CLOVE OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, London
2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London
CLOVES—201 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Marseilles
1,200 bls, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—40 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—340 tons, Bank of California National Assoc, Zamboanga
1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
230 tons, Bank of California, Manila
COLUMBITE ORE—41 bgs, Watson Geach Co, Singapore
30 bgs, E J Lavino, Lourenco Marques
COPAIBA BALSAM—28 cs, Centflor Mfg Co, Belem Para
COPAL GUM—82 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Matadi
COPRA MEAL—4,952 bgs, Argo Products, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—292 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
897 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
452 bls, Kauders Steuber, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—144 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—198 bls, N Y Trust Co, Callao
361 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—182 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—64 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
350 bgs, Delou Inc, Singapore
DANDELION ROOT—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—275 bgs, Manco Intern Corp, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
100 bls, Federal Adhesive Corp, Rotterdam
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—220 bgs, M Argueso & Co, London
DIMETHYLBENZENE—1 dm, Eastman Kodak Co, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—91 bgs, Lydia Pinkhams Medicine Co, Kingston
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, T H Duetz Co, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—20 bls, Meer Corp, Lisbon
FENNEL SEED—350 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseilles
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS—2,100 bgs, Chemical Bank, Takoradi
500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay
FUEL OIL—172,673 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
101,463 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
108,534 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALENA—380 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Lagos
67,608 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
GALL—4 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—2 dms, Beira
GELATIN—43 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
40 bgs, B Young & Co, London
GINGER ROOT—285 bgs, Frame & Co, Freetown
206 bgs, Forest Bros, Freetown
296 bgs, Bank of America, Freetown
102 bgs, Public National Bank, Freetown
196 bgs, Chase National Bank, Freetown
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Kingston
174 bgs, Wm H Muller, Lagos
GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
BONE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—75 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
GLYCERIN—185 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
GRAPHITE—200 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
57 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Genoa
GYPSUM—2,050 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
11,336 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
9,054 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—80 cbys, G F Smith, Rotterdam
16 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
30 cbys, Liverpool
ICHTHAMMOL—4 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—3 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Puerto Limon
IRON BLUE—37 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
POWDER—20 cs, A Johnson & Co, Gothenburg
ISOVALERIC ACID—40 dmjs, R W Greef & Co, Rotterdam
JALAP ROOT—26 bgs, Vera Cruz
KARAYA GUM—184 bgs, J B Gruman Co Inc, Bombay
563 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KELPMEAL—112 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Oslo
KIERITE—4,800 bgs, Purepac Corp, Bremen
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
LIVERMEAL—554 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
200 bgs, A M Duche & Sons, Genoa
200 bgs, American Key Products, Genoa
KERNELS—1,000 bgs, Hanover Bank, Larnaca
MAGNESITE—3,256 bgs, Golwynne Chemicals Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—80 cks, Harshaw Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE—23 bbls, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Rotterdam
ORE—420 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—2,400 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
EXTRACT—1,100 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—61 cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Rotterdam
MENUKELIVER OIL—2 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
MILK POWDER—400 bgs, Max Landau, Gothenburg
1,200 bgs, Berg Hedstrom, Gothenburg
600 bgs, M E Franks, Rotterdam
200 crts, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, R T French & Co, Rotterdam
MYRTLE LEAVES—2 bls, Meer Corp, Lisbon
NAPHTHALENE—1,012 bgs, Calabrian Co, Rotterdam
639 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rouen
3,251 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
320 bgs, Liverpool
NICKEL CHLORIDE—61 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, London
10 cks, Liverpool
FORMATE—600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bremen
SULPHATE—5 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, London
100 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, London
100 bgs, Liverpool
NUTMEGS—32 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Singapore
25 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—120 bgs, National City Bank, Liverpool
OLEYL ALCOHOL—6 dms, Croda Inc, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, Antonio Corvas, Malaga
50 dms, A Fantis, Malaga
50 dms, Capitol Wholesale Grocery, Malaga
75 dms, J L Sclafani, Malaga
151 dms, J H Schroder, Malaga
50 dms, B Fillippone & Co, Malaga
248 dms, Balbo Oil Co, Malaga
640 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
25 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
1,040 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—7 cks, George Uhe Co, Marseille
PALM OIL—346 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
513 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
331 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
538 dms, J H Redding, Antwerp
206 tons, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—16 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Schoenield & Sons, Rotterdam
PARACRESOL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
4 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—3,525 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
3,170 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—38 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
340 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
320 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
160 bgs, D H Nariman & Co, Cochin
480 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
600 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
375 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
120 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
560 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Imperial Commodities, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
280 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
160 bgs, M N Hakkak & Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
32 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Bank of India, Australia & China, Cochin
800 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—31 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
112 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tandjong Priok
48 bgs, A G Dunn, Pangkalpinang
42 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
98 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
28 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
31 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkalpinang

PETROLEUM CRUDE—123,832 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
203,558 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,018 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
115,575 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
84,387 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
200,616 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHOSPHATE ORE—601 dms, Colorado School of Mines, Lourenco Marques
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYETHYLENE—2 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, London
POLYSTYRENE—2 cs, Continental Mfg Co, London
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Frielder, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Izmir
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, Liverpool
NITRATE—100 bgs, Ferric Industries, Hamburg
SALTS—10 kgs, Mager Bros, London
20 kgs, A Gusmer, London
SULPHOGUAIACOLATE—3 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Havre
PSYLLIUM SEED—178 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
490 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
180 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, Peter O Hoffman, Mombasa
QUICKSILVER—250 flks, Ayrton Metal Co, Tampico
50 flks, G Jiminez Corp, Vera Cruz
200 btls, J H Schroder, Genoa
QUINCE SEED—7 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPE SEED—100 bgs, F H Woodruff, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY LEAVES—50 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
40 bls, Meer Corp, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Iquitos
RUE HERB—6 bls, Meer Corp, Lisbon
SAGE OIL—1 dm, Lep Transport, London
SAGO FLOUR—560 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
550 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—713 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Bombay
OIL—17 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
17 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
800 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Calcutta
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Chilung
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SILICON DIOXIDE — 1 cs, Columbia Southern Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM BENZOATE—5 dms, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
PRUSSIATE—200 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
SALICYLATE—1 kg, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SULPHATE—5,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPEARMINT OIL—5 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Yokohama
SUMAC EXTRACT—100 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
TALC—1,325 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
567 bgs, M Kirschberger & Co, Madras
52 cs, C B Chrystal, Kobe
TANTALITE ORE—640 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi
137 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Cabedello
TEAFLUFF—120 chts, Maywood Chemical Co, London
67 chts, A M Goldstein, London
TEAWASTE—84 chts, Maywood Chemical Co, London
28 chts, A M Goldstein, London
THEOBROMINE—21 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Havre
5 cs, Rhodia Inc, Havre
THYME LEAVES—2 bls, Meer Corp, Lisbon
TRAGACANTH GUM—230 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Santos
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—2,956 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—63 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
26 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Vera Cruz
21 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
23 cs, Zink & Triest, Tandjong Priok
VARNISH—20 dms, Bluefries, N Y Inc, Rotterdam
28 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—1,240 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1,283 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban
EXTRACT—2,080 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
13,248 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—1,700 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—67 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Genoa
10 dms, National Shawmut Bank Boston, Genoa
81 bbls, National Shawmut Bank Boston, Genoa
53 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
50 dms, The Texas Co, Dunkirk
24 dms, John P Eberhart, Rotterdam
57 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ZINC CYANIDE—60 dms, Liverpool

Baltimore

BARIUM NITRATE—20 tons, D C Andrews, Antwerp
EARTH COLOR—900 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen

Boston

ANILIN DYES—20 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—250 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Rotterdam
GELATIN—200 bgs, Antwerp
GLUE—220 bgs, First National Bank, Antwerp
STOCK—35 bls, First National Bank, Fortaleza
MILK POWDER—600 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, First National Bank, Malaga
25 dms, J S Contas & Co, Malaga
50 dms, J Ferrera & Sons, Malaga
POTATO STARCH—2,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Amsterdam
600 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
VARNISH—12 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Amsterdam
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Norfolk

IRON POWDER—8 dms, Ross Seed Co, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—93 cs, F Samuel Co, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—1,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—533 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
CASTOR BEANS—2,294 bgs, Mombasa
OIL—269 dms, George Degen Co, Bombay
115 dms, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
297 dms, Mitchel Beck, Bombay
466 dms, Calcutta
COTTONSEED MEAL—11,860 bgs, Agueal Co, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—240 dms, Liverpool
235 dms, Glasgow
CRYOLITE—4,425 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
FISHMEAL—1,958 bgs, Casablanca
FLUORSPAR—500 tons, Continental Ore Co, Bremen
2,500 tons, Santander
GLYCERIN—66 dms, Harshaw Chemical, Cristobal
GYPSUM—12,057 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hansport
INFUSORIAL EARTH—40 bgs, J A Steer Co, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—3,505 bls, McAndrews & Forbes Co, Izmir
265 bgs, McAndrews & Forbes Co, Izmir
MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, F B Vandergrift & Co, London
500 tons, Watson Geach, Coquimbo
4,480 tons, Takoradi
MILK POWDER—3,350 bgs, Hobson Co, Gothenburg
3,584 bgs, Rotterdam
7,000 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Gothenburg
MOLASSES—1,203,774 gals, Patterson Oil Co, Ciudad Trujillo
1,929,302 gals, Chas Kurz, Matanzas
NAPHTHALENE—400 bgs, Liverpool
583 bgs, Manchester
800 bls, Keer Mauer Co, Bremen
1,400 bls, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—594,298 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
121,606 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
355,613 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
109,796 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Cartagena
217,953 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
103,624 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
472,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,709 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
107,767 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
487,337 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
119,263 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
231,094 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
421,913 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,799 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAPE SEED—550 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,080 bgs, Mombasa
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
YEAST—1,429 bgs, Overseas Corp, Rotterdam

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—75 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
2,250 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—804 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Calcutta
104 dms, Mehotra Parker & Co, Calcutta
542 dms, East Asiatic Co, Madras
785 dms, Calcutta
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Davao
430 tons, Masbate
MEAL—3,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
180 tons, Manila
4,000 bgs, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Otaru
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Otaru
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
FISHMEAL—1,262 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
261 bgs, Bank of California, Callao
4,348 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
220 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
MILK POWDER—500 crts, Western Dairy Products, Rotterdam
80 bgs, M E Franks, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, Getz Bros, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—67 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
PAPRIKA—987 bgs, Gentry Grocers Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Bank of California, Rotterdam
500 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Frazar & Hansen, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—32,024 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver
RAPE SEED—200 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED — 100 tons, Benton Co, Buenaventura
450 tons, H M Newhall & Co, Buenaventura
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Porducts Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—50 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
UREA—1,420 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—27 dms, H M Newhall & Co, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, The Benton Co, Manila
ZIRCON SAND—300 bgs, Mefford Chemical Co, Brisbane

Los Angeles

CASTOR OIL—250 dms, Bank of California, Bombay
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Cebu
144.09 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
355.31 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
500 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Jolo
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
13,440 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
MILK POWDER—3,071 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Gothenburg
NUTMEGS—67 bgs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
50 dms, H A Gogarty Inc, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—350 bgs, Calcutta
SHARKLIVER OIL—125 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
WHITING—8,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Blanck to Leave Mellon Institute Food Post Oct. 1

Dr. Fred C. Blanck will retire on October 1 as administrative fellow in charge of the multiple fellowship on food varieties sustained at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., by H. J. Heinz Company. In making this announcement the institute's president, Dr. E. R. Weidlein, pointed out that Dr. Blanck has had forty years of continuous experience in food research and technology and in the controls of foods at municipal, state and federal levels, that he is a past president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists as well as the Institute of Food Technologists, and also a past chairman of the agricultural and food division of the American Chemical Society and of the food and nutrition section of the American Public Health Association.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Two weeks ago, a responsible dealer in domestic botanical drugs warned that collection to that time was the lowest in ten years; that many plants had withered and had yielded no leaves or berries; and that gatherers had shown little interest in collection this year. He urged consumers to make their needs known at once.

Early last week, confirmation of the situation inherent in the above warning was received from other responsible dealers in the domestic primary market. One such dealer told OPD that the warning could have stated that stocks were the lowest in thirty years and still have been true. He went on to declare:—

"Dry weather has had some effect, of course, but the real reason for the short collection is the low prices and the resulting lack of interest on the part of the gatherers.

"Only this week a group of gatherers made the statement that they were not going to gather roots and herbs when the price is so low in relation to other prices. . . . Business has been extremely poor in botanicals all this year. My guess is that consumers over-bought in 1951 and decided to use up their supplies. Collectors who have suffered from lack of sales have bombarded the consumers with big lists of goods they wanted to sell and one cannot blame the consumer for thinking a heavy supply of botanicals is on hand. Yet we find a good many items are in short supply."

This dealer concluded with the belief that the consumers of fairly large quantities have covered their needs by contract. He finished as follows:—

"Speaking for our company, we feel confident we will be able to cover our contracts but a considerable part of the goods are to come from the carry-over and from our purchases from other dealers."

Another prominent dealer wrote OPD, saying that collection with him had been like that experienced by all the other botanical dealers; that this has been the slowest collection season he had ever known—and he became active in 1933 in the business established by his father in 1900. He continued as follows:—

"We believe . . . everyone carried over more botanics than they had carried in stock before and they cut their buying prices on most all items, causing collectors to refuse to gather anything. Of course, drought has caused some shortage but in my opinion this shortage has been due more to low prices being offered than to anything else . . . It is too late to get a lot of items. I do not know if demand will pick up any or not this Fall and Winter but in my opinion the manufacturers will be begging for goods and then not get them. This is already indicated by the demand for a lot of items now which they are unable to obtain.

"Manufacturers years ago gave out future orders and had items collected, stocking them themselves. Then, if there was a decline in price, they bore the loss but . . . the habit in recent years has been for them to let the dealers bear the losses. This is one time they are going to be disappointed should they need items, as they will not be able to obtain them."

Under such circumstances, it would appear that wise buyers will make their needs known to their suppliers, regardless of the size of such needs. But time is of the essence and prompt action now may avoid inability to get goods later on, regardless of price.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Aug. 15

New York

Cassia, 7 lots, 841 bales: filthy.
Lillies, 3 lots, 226 bags: insect infested.
Coriander seed, 9 lots 2836 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 400 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 60 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 136 bags: moldy and wormy.
Origanum, 58 baskets: filthy.
Pepper, black, 12 lots, 930 bags: moldy; insect infested.
Pimento, 105 bags: insect infested.

Boston

Paprika, 2 lots, 150 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 49 bags: insect infested.
Sage leaves, 80 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.
Psyllium seed husks, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Madgascar, 3c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
broken, 2c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaican, No. 3, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Pepper, black*, spot, 10c. per lb.
red, Carolina longs, 3c. per lb.
Japanese, hontakas, 3c. per lb.
white, 9c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
100.41	100.38†	99.01	115.51

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Balsams

Copaiba—Prices on spot were steady last week and some sellers thought that the recent declines had about run their course. Sellers indicated that demand was still along jobbing lines, despite which they maintained prices unchanged.

Fir—Canadian balsam was still available at $32.50 to $33.50 per gallon and the few who supply the article on spot were inclined to the opinion that the market would become well stabilized at approximately that price level. Oregon balsam was noted at $2.35 to $3.25 per pound, steady, but generally inactive except for jobbing orders.

Peru—Minimum prices seemed to have become quite stable at $1.40 per pound, a quotation not yet offered by all suppliers. The range, as to seller, was to $2.15.

Tolu—Undertones were about steady, although price competition was still apt to unsettle quotations at times. The market ruled at $4.40 to $5.90 per pound, depending on supplier and business done thereat was usually of jobbing size.

Barks

Black Haw—A check on prices primary market dealers will pay workers for root and tree bark revealed that the prices posted in June are still in force. Apparently, some collectors have not attempted to raise production by advancing the returns to the workers.

Fringetree—Prices offered gatherers early in the season remained in effect in early August. Pressure in the form of higher returns to workers has not been applied to this time. Local quotations were very steady.

Wild Cherry—Seeking to decrease collection of thin natural bark, some buying prices on August 1 were 2c. below June levels. On the other hand, prices being paid for thick, natural bark in some instances showed an August 1 rise to ½c. to the gatherers. Rossed thin green was unchanged.

Beans

Vanilla—Business in vanilla beans was routine last week, consisting mainly of a demand for moderate quantities which spot dealers supplied without difficulty. Prices asked by substantial operators showed no shift, nor were cables from some foreign parts indicative of any material easing of shippers' views regarding the worth of their holdings. Competition of a sort was still to be found in local circles but in the main most dealers maintained a very steady attitude toward quotations.

Berries

Juniper—Small orders were fairly numerous and sufficient trading was done to keep prices entirely steady and to eliminate any tendency toward price shading when it came to selling quality merchandise.

Saw Palmetto—Stocks here and in the primary market were rather limited in size and the absence of much demand has failed to bring about any tendency toward price shading when firm orders were in sight. The market was 32c. to 33c. per pound.

Flowers

Clover—Primary market collectors of domestic red clover tops on August 1 in some instances were willing to pay 5c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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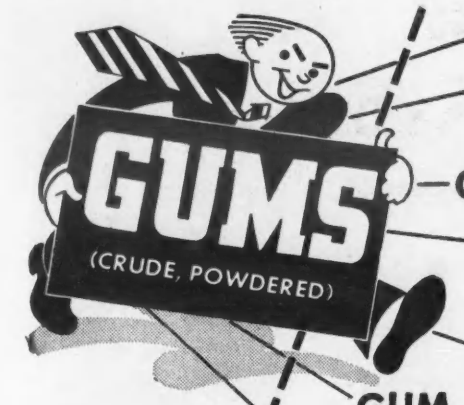

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GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
GUM GHATTI
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM KARAYA (Indian)

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per pound more than they had posted in June. Most sellers believe that there will be no surplus of the domestic article during the consuming year that lies ahead.

Elder—Primary market operators have not raised prices to gatherers over those prevailing two months back. Locally, quotations were declared to be very steady since there is not apt to be an overstock at the source this year.

Gums

Asafetida—Primary market replacement costs showed a tendency to strengthen and, accordingly, there was little tendency toward spot price shading among those supplying the gum. However, stocks appeared sufficient to cope with a gain in consuming request.

Benzoin—Some sellers have abandoned the high price view of the market which they had held not too long ago. Good quality Sumatra gum ruled over the rather narrow range of 38c. to 40c. per pound at which level most jobbing business was done during the past week.

Locustbean—Considerable competition still prevailed locally as the result of the rather subnormal requirements of the main consumers of this material. However, open quotations lacked change, though it appeared that they could be shaded from time to time.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Gatherers in the domestic primary market have been stimulated to greater activity by a rise in the prices which collectors will pay for new crop. On August 1, some posted prices on catnip herb were 8c. per pound above the June 1 level. As to catnip leaves, the present return to workers is at least 10c. greater than the goods brought them two months back.

Lobelia—Primary market buying prices the first of the current month were in some instances precisely those posted to workers last June. However, it remains to be seen if such prices can produce sufficient stock to care for demand in the months ahead. Of course, much will depend on the size of consumer requirements.

Mullein—A 2c. per pound drop in buying prices was noted early this month as compared with what collectors had offered early in the season. Reduction of some inventories seems to have been the policy of some suppliers.

Peppermint—At almost precisely the time when cables on foreign leaves came in very much higher in company with a report of a failure of the European crop because of drought, some domestic primary market dealers reduced the price they would pay gatherers. The drop August 1 was 5c. below June 1 buying price levels. Imported leaves continued strong around $1 per pound.

Sage—The only change in price within this group was a decline of 3c. per pound in quotations on Dalmatian sage. It was quoted 55c. to 55½c. per pound for spot goods last week. The same variety now afloat to this market was offered at 50c. per pound and August shipment could be had at 47c.

Spearmint—Some primary market sellers discouraged workers from gathering this item, using a 5c. per pound price drop as of August 1 from levels prevailing last June. Such directions indicated that they had a sufficient carryover.

Witch Hazel—More goods must be brought into the collection depots if export requirements are to be fully met, according to some collectors. To that end, the August buying price has been set 3c. per pound in advance of the June position. Workers still consider the price offered them to be too low.

Roots

Aletris—Primary market collectors for the most part pay no more now to diggers of this root than they did two months back. It seemed most unlikely that any supplier at the source will be "long" of this root when the season ends.

Blood—Production of this root has been curbed to the extent of the influence on diggers of a 5c. per pound reduction of prices some collectors will pay for further quantities. However, spot quotations appeared to be fairly stable and sellers be-

—Continued on page 71

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ssential Oils, Other Aromatics

ccording to dealers, business activi- in the essential oils and aromatic micals market continued to be light ughout the past week. Routine trans- ons were made but the summer vaca- period was still evident as far as mal business was concerned. Observers he trade stated that the fall was ex- ed to bring a renewed interest on the of consumers who are rather low in y of the items which have been dor- it for the past several months. Few e changes occurred last week and, all one were on the downward side. al and the ionones were sharply re- d as a result of the softness in lemon- s oil, which also dropped slightly r. Italian mandarin oil was a bit expensive in some directions as was rmint oil. A slight decline was also rded in the quotation of phenylethyl ate. The only advance was a rather e jump in the price of French neroli reflecting the increased cost at the n. Influenced by this last price ge, the price index rose 0.56 point to 5.

though there have been attempts at ource to increase the price of lemon- s oil, they have met with no real suc- because of the abundance of material able on spot. The Indian oil was e plentiful and priced rather low. The ral American material, on the other , was said to be much costlier to pro- , and shippers in that area were re- nt to meet the lower prices from the East. Yet, they were faced with a of consumer interest at the higher . For the present, the spot market ised to continue to be easy and the rtant aromatic derivatives of the oil ved the same position.

ential Oils

—In general, this market was un- led, according to dealers. There were s of all varieties to be had on spot eady prices. Demand was none too although a steady rate of sales was ted. Replacements were found to be r firm in price at the origins.

gamot—While the prices of this Ital- l continued to be quite high at $14.75 per pound, it has been reported that upply situation was somewhat better it has been for about a year. Dealers l that there was more of the material ble on the spot market and most or- ould be filled. The high price of the ial has discouraged any sizable pur- g. Artificial oil, on the other hand, een moving at a good rate at the low price of $2.90 to $5.25 per l. It was offered in good quantity e various producers.

s de Rose—This market remained stable throughout the past week. quotations were made from a single at $4.15 to a high of $4.70 per pound. quotations were slightly higher than inimum. Some reports indicated a lowering of shipping prices. How- this was limited by the price floor ect in Brazil.

away—No change was reported in arket. It has been rather stable for months. Some offerings were made as $3.75 per pound, while the ma- were closer to $4 per pound. A demand came from usual consumers uppliers were able to meet it from stocks. Replacements were offered from the origin at rather firm prices.

ia—Several suppliers last week re- that they had small quantities of l for sale at a price of $5 to $5.15 und. The remainder of the market at $5.75 to $6.25 per pound. This t was steadily becoming more and depleted as remaining stocks were nd no chance of replacement was nt. Observers believed that the would simply have to be dropped he spot market when the present s are gone. This will be the ex- situation as long as the war con- in Korea.

amon—The demand for leaf oil was o be picking up with the current cassia oil. The prices were steady 5 to $3.25 a pound and replacements eychelles were reported to be a bit at the origin. Bark oil was quite at prices which varied widely from $60 per pound.

nella—On spot, this was a quiet last week. Prices appeared to have been checked in their downward drive. They remained extremely weak, but no further reductions were reported. The Ceylon oil was quoted at 62c. to $1.05 per pound and the Java-type at 52c. to $1 per pound. One dealer reported that his informant in Formosa reported the Central Trust of China to be buying heavily in order to keep the market from slipping lower. This has allowed shippers to be a bit more independent in their quotations to American buyers, who, for their part, were not willing to pay a higher price for new material, when the spot market was already quite well-supplied. The demand was found to be steady, and stocks more than covered all inquiries.

Clove—The bud oil market was virtually dormant on spot because of the scarcity and high cost of the raw materials. Prices asked for buds rose still higher, according to importers, and they have become prohibitive. The quotations made for spot material at $7.50 to $8.50 per pound, were virtually nominal. Leaf oil continued to b available in fairly good quantities at unchanged prices. The primary market indicated a slight reduction in shipping price for this material.

Dillweed—This market continued to be of interest to consumers at this time. The pickling industry, largest consumer of the material, was active and the cucumber crop was reported to have been quite successful this year. This has made for more activity in the market than was evident last year. Stocks were sufficient to cover all orders. The next crop will be ready in the fall and was expected to replace all that has been sold.

Fir, Canada—Prices for this oil have shown a tendency toward increased strength, according to dealers. The distillers were quite firm in their attitudes toward pricing of replacement, claiming considerable increase in their cost of production. On spot, except for a few low offers of carryover material, the quotations were much firmer, being close to or above $3 per pound.

Grapefruit—This citrous oil continued to be rather limited in quantity, but a decline in the demand for the material, now that the summer was drawing to a close helped to relieve the tightness which had been felt in the market. Production has not been great and stocks were expected to continue to be light. Prices were held at the rather high level of $2.25 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon producer.

Hemlock—Although primary shippers in the country have been rather firm in their attitude toward prices asked for replacements. It has been claimed in the country that production costs make lower prices impossible. On the spot market there were adequate stocks available at prices which ranged from $2.10 to $2.50 per pound.

Lavandin—The situation surrounding this French oil remained untroubled. The spot supply was quite large and prices were favorable. With most quotations at about $3 per pound and ranging from a low of $2.70 to $4.50 per pound, demand has been moderately good. Shippers in France have been attempting to strengthen the market, but local buyers have resisted any advance up to this time.

Lavender—No change was reported in this market last week. Spot stocks of all grades continued to be comfortable and prices were held down to a level which was attractive to consumers. It was expected by observers that the market would remain easy, despite attempts by shippers at primary centers to strengthen prices. The next crop was expected within a short time.

Lemon—Domestic oil has become quite a bit easier in recent weeks, although it continued to be steady in price. It was priced from $5.85 to $6 per pound, de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, neroli, French, $15 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citral, 65c. per lb.
Ionone, alpha, 5c. per lb.
beta, 65c. per lb.
methyl, 55c. per lb.
Oil, lemongrass, 5c. per lb.
Mandarin, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Spearmint, 15c. per lb.
Phenylethyl acetate, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
170.45	169.89*	179.81	210.51

* Revised

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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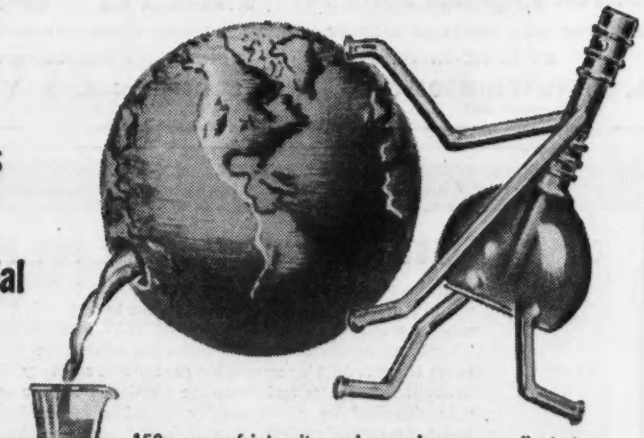
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pending upon brand. While the stocks have not yet become plentiful, a slowing down of sales, which is usual at this time of year, has helped to ease the situation. Good Italian oil of 4 percent citral content remained scarce and high in price. For the most part, it was priced from $7 to $9 per pound, although some lesser quality oil was offered at much lower prices.

Lemongrass—Despite the efforts of shippers to strengthen this market, it continued to show a great deal of weakness last week. The minimum spot quotation dropped an additional 5c. per pound to $1.30 per pound. It ranged to $1.55 per pound. An abundant supply was available on spot and replacements were obtainable without difficulty. The demand has been rather good and the effect of the easy situation has been evident in the more attractive prices being asked for the important derivatives of the oil, namely, citral and the ionones.

Lime—The effect of the new crop has been most favorable to the consumer. Prices, which had been held rather high throughout the past year, now appeared to have eased to a marked extent. The prices were still considered by most handlers to be higher than normal, but the tendency was toward easing. Supplies have improved and demand has dropped off with the end of the heavy consuming season.

Mandarin—Italian oil was offered by one supplier at $7.25 per pound, which was 25c. per pound below the previous minimum. The oil ranged to as high as $12 per pound. It was quite limited in quantity. Some Brazilian oil was also to be had on the spot market. This was priced at about the same level as was the Italian variety. A few dealers could also offer the Floridian oil at prices of $4 to $5 per pound. A limited demand was reported and all requirements could be met.

Neroli—The new crop of French oil was found to have been greatly advanced at the origin, with the result that the spot market jumped sharply higher. The lowest quotation reported last week stood at $210 per pound, some $15 per pound above the previous minimum quotation. It ranged to a new high of $270 per pound. The oil was not very plentiful, but it was adequate to meet the rather limited demands of consumers.

Orange—This market was without special feature throughout the past week. There were now ample stocks of domestic oil available to consumers at prices which held steady. Californian oil was offered at $1.75 to $2.75 per pound, according to producer, and Floridian oil could be had at $1.75 to $2.25 per pound. The demand has dropped off to a noticeable extent now that the bottling of summer drinks has been slowed down. Little interest was shown in the imported oils, which remained quite a bit more expensive than the domestic variety.

Patchouli—On spot this oil remained extremely weak with prices still down as low as $7.25 per pound. In Penang, however, it has been reported that shipping prices have been raised. With spot stocks still far larger than the demand, it was not expected that these higher prices asked at the origin would have much effect upon the local market.

Pennyroyal — It has been reported that there was an increase in the shippi price of the oil in Spain. However, the spot market, quotations remain steady at $2 to $3 per pound. Local sto were rather adequate and demand was particularly active.

Sandalwood—No change has been no in the rather soft position of this There were ample offers at prices wh stood at $9 to $11 per pound. The placement market was found to be ste at favorable prices. Demand has been m and stocks were maintained at a comf able level.

Spearmint—A slight easing was app ent in this market last week when minimum quotation dropped 15c. pound to $8 per pound. It ranged to $ a pound. Supplies have been slightly proved and should pick up when the b of the new crop becomes available. demand continued to be quite active, cording to observers.

Vetiver—The spot market remai steady and unchanged throughout past week. It was reported, however, the primary market has strengthened quotations for Bourbon oil. On the ot hand, the Haitian article was slig lower for shipment. Prices on spot w still rather higher than might be desi by buyers. As a result, there was a limited interest shown in the oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—Produ reported that there was an ample su of this material at this time. Prices v easy at $1.80 to $2.10 per pound. The mand has been rather routine and fur production was accomplished without difficulty.

Amyl Salicylate—With basic mate readily available, the output of this ch cal was steady, providing adequate st to cover the needs of consumers. Qu tions for the item remained unchange 77c. to 95c. per pound.

Anisic Aldehyde—This continued t a rather weak market. Buying interest been less than might be desired for over a year and remained so. St which had been built up against an pected heavy demand, remained large prices held at the rather low level of to $2.80 per pound.

Benzyl Benzoate—Producers held item at the unchanged price level of to $1 per pound. Supplies were tained at a comfortable level by a st rate of production. Demand was sa be normal and all inquiries could be with ease.

Citral—A sharp reduction occurre the market quotations of this material ing the past week. It was reduced much as 65c. per pound to a rang $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. Prices hav been that low in well over three y With the basic lemongrass oil curr abundant at rather weak prices, it expected that this derivative would tinue to be a soft item well into th ture. Demand was reported to be active, buyers being attracted by the sonable cost.

Heliotropine—No change has bee ported in the situation of this aro chemical. It was in large supply readily available to consumers needed. Prices were at the recent

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duced level of $3.10 to $3.45 per pound and a moderately good demand was indicated.

Ionones—As derivatives of lemongrass oil, which was currently in a rather soft position of supply and price, these aromatic chemicals were further reduced in price last week. A drop of 5c. per pound occurred in the minimum quotation for alpha, which was quoted at $5 to $6.75 per pound. Beta declined 65c. per pound to a range of $4.30 to $7.10 per pound and methyl ionones were priced between $4.10 and $6.05 per pound, showing a drop of 55c. per pound. Production was facilitated by the availability of the raw materials and stocks were comfortably large.

Phenylethyl Acetate—One producer of this chemical was able to offer it at $1.45 per pound, which was 5c. per pound below the previous minimum reported. It ranged to $1.90 per pound, depending upon quantity and supplier. Supplies were quite ample and production could be accomlished without a hitch. While there has been no rush of demand, a steady amount of buying interest was shown.

Vanillin—Both lignin and guaiacol derivatives were in good supply at the steady price of $3 to $3.15 per pound. One producer planned to offer some new material of the lignin type in the very near future. The small quantity of eugenol derivative that was to be found on the market was very firm in price at the high level of $6.75 to $7.25 a pound. Production of this variety was hindered by the lack of clove buds which are most often used for its manufacture.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

lieve their stocks will cover the probable consuming requirements.

Cohosh—Apparently there is no drive this year to increase primary market stocks of black cohosh root. At least, the item at present fetches diggers no more than it did two months back. Sellers indicate only occasional calls arise for the material.

Lady's Slipper—Apparently, stocks of some primary market collectors have run down so much that the need to replace depleted stocks has arisen. In such directions, the August 1 buying price proved to be 10c. higher than the level in June.

Liferoot—Liferoot plant is desired more actively by some primary market collectors and in such directions 4c. per pound more is being offered gatherers than was being paid about two months ago. This is another item the supply of which had not been generally replaced in recent years.

Senega—Quotations climbed several rungs higher on the price ladder and poised for the time being late last week at $1.90 to $2 per pound—which was a quotation definitely in line with present asking prices in the primary market where a moderate crop was apparently under relatively tight control.

Serpentaria—Several buying price lists fail to include this item and even the high price of $4.90 per pound quoted on spot seems not to have stimulated diggers to much activity, although it would appear that collectors wanting the item would be disposed to pay rather high prices for everything collected.

Seeds

Cardamom—Ordinary bold bleached cardamom were quoted around $4 per pound but for the favored extra bold material, at least $4.25 would have to be paid. Medium stood at $3.40 for material afloat. Decorticated and green cardamom developed no change in prices.

Celery—Indian seed actually on spot was firmly held at 27c. to 27½c. per pound but material due to arrive here before the end of the month could be bought in future delivery position at 25c. French seed reported to be awaiting release was quoted at 37c.

Cumin—Local holders still awaited the revival of important export requirements but South American purchasers continued to be mainly aloof from the local market. All prices held unchanged in well stabilized position.

Psyllium—Husks from India sold at an advanced to 52c. to 53c. per pound, reflecting a shift in the import position of that item. Both black and blonde seeds remained very steady.

Spices

Clove—Spot prices advanced in keeping with the shrinkage of unsold stocks on this market. Madagascar spice rose to $1.28 to $1.30 per pound and Zanzibar material was up to $1.30. The Far East—particularly Singapore—was reported buying heavily in Zanzibar and such buying, together with covering by other consumers, seemed to promise high prices in all markets for some time to come.

Mace—West Indian material rose to 89c. to 90c. per pound for whole and to 70c. to 75c. for broken goods. East India mace continued strong in the shipment market.

Pepper—Red peppers developed some of the strength known to be latent when news of the poor domestic crop became known. Carolina longs rose to 34c. to 35c. per pound and Japanese hontakas were raised to 38c. to 40c. Increased consumption during the pickling season is apt to bring advances in practically all red peppers.

Activity in black pepper was confined mainly to a demand for spot goods and recleaned material was absorbed promptly following release for consumption. However, some part of the recent high pressure demand disappeared from the market and permitted spot quotations to decline at times to around $1.92 to $1.93 per pound. Futures were also lower than a week ago. White pepper also declined, spot goods coming on the market at $1.76 to $1.80.

Friday noon quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.85 per pound; awaiting release, $1.82; August arrival, $1.64 nominal; August shipment, $1.60; September shipment, $1.51; October shipment, $1.50 nominal.

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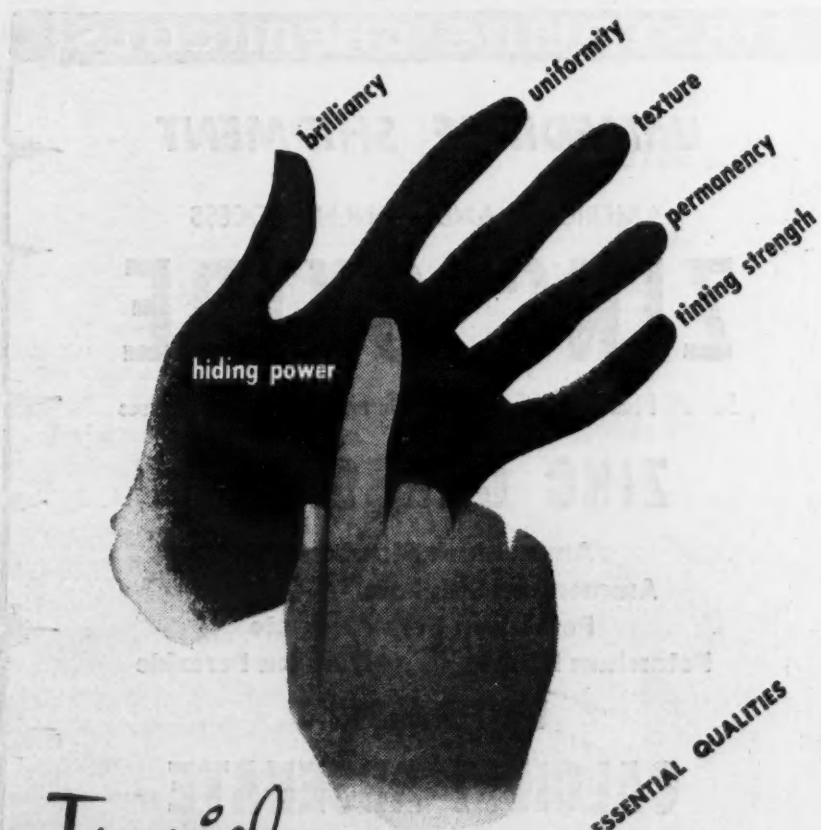

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Protective Coatings Materials

The continually firm position of Argentine casein was demonstrated by the fact that the material, if it could be obtained, was offered at a fraction of a cent higher last week. There were no other price changes in a relatively quiet market last week.

Producers said that they had not noticed any difference in demand for antimony oxide since the price reduction. It was not a question of too high a price but a lack of demand. Supplies of the pure iron oxides were adequate for consumers' needs. Producers saw signs of slight improvement for these pigments. Lead pigments were relatively quiet. There has been no change in the levels of buying in recent weeks. Supply was good. Zinc pigments were reported to be moving along normally, with no particular changes in the supply or demand outlook.

Di-isobutyl phthalate has been added to the list of protective coatings materials covered in this market. Alkyds were relatively unchanged. Demand for the coumarone-indenes has been sustained at a good level. Producers were stepping up production, where they could, and were starting to rebuild an inventory as a hedge against future shortages so that consumers would be protected. There were ample supplies of ethylcellulose. The material was moving very slowly. Polystyrene molding and casting material continued to move slowly. There were no anticipated increases from the plastics industry. Other styrenes, which go into floor tile production, were doing excellently, according to one source. Production of the terpenes was increasing, a source stated. Hence, previous shortages of raw materials were being alleviated.

The natural gums continued to be rather quiet, but there was some sign of a pickup. Prices held firm. There were no changes in the prices of shellac. Business was relatively slow. Casein importers were still concerned over the fact that most of the importation quotas were quickly used up.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
88.43	88.47	88.49	100.02

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Producers said that they had not noticed any difference in the levels of buying after the previous week's price reduction. It was said that it wasn't a question of not buying because the price was too high, but rather a situation in which there was no basic demand.

This pigment has felt a reduction in demand as the call for ceramics lessened. Then again, its use in flame-proofing has dropped off because it is primarily a wartime use. Producers did not anticipate any significant changes in the rate of activity in this market. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate the current level of demand.

Iron Oxides, Pure—There were ample supplies of these pigments. Prices have held firmly to their previously established levels and no changes were anticipated. Producers reported that there have been a few signs of a slight improvement in the number of inquiries in recent weeks. It was said that inventories were getting down to a point where buying would start soon. In addition, the vacation season was just about over and producers were optimistic about the future. Business was beginning to pick up, one source felt.

Lead Pigments—Producers reported that this market continued to be relatively quiet. Consumers did not have any difficulties getting material in a very good supply situation. Prices were unchanged and no changes in the schedules were anticipated. It was said that the retail paint sales have been very good.

Zinc Oxide—According to the Bureau of Mines, production of zinc oxide during June declined 6 percent to 12,899 short tons to become the lowest monthly rate of output since January 1950. Total stocks of the oxide at producers' plants on June 30 were 29,660 tons, compared with 31,961 tons (revised figure) at the same plants on May 31.

Output of lead-free dropped 11 percent to 9,929 tons during June, whereas production of leaded zinc oxide was 2,970 tons or 17 percent higher than during May. Shipments of zinc oxide were 24 percent higher than in the previous month.

Zinc Pigments—Producers said that the material was moving along normally. There were no particular changes in either the supply or demand outlook. Supplies were good. Consumers were not expected to have any difficulties in obtaining material. One source described the overall picture of this market as being good. Prices held to their previously established levels.

Lacquer Materials

Di-isobutyl Phthalate—Starting in the issue OPD will quote the price of the phthalate which has just been recently introduced commercially. It was said that the material will enter into competition with dibutyl phthalate in certain end uses.

The current quotation was 33c. per pound in tankcars, 34¾c. per pound in drum carlots, and 35¾c. per pound in less than carlots, all on a delivered east of the Rockies basis.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Industrial finishes have not shown any significant increases in the demand for synthetics. Manufacturers were forced to cut back or stop production entirely during the steel strike because they had worked their inventories down to a point where they could no longer keep up their operating schedules. There has to be a time lag between the time the mills get back into production and the metal begins to reach the manufacturers. Consequently, not too much could be expected from manufacturers who use synthetics for industrial finishes. Some producers anticipated that there would be some buying when consumers felt that steel was on the way to them.

Coumarone-Indenes—Demand for the resins has been sustained at a good level. It was said that during the steel strike producers were forced to work off of their inventories. Hence the protective cushion between consumers and critical shortages was whittled down. However, production was on the way up and the cushion is being rebuilt. It was expected to take five or six months to regain that position. In the meanwhile activity in this market was expected to continue at a good rate. None of the consumers were seriously hurt by the steel strike, one source stated.

Demand for the light colored resins has consistently been high. The overall demand has been increased by production of synthetic leather shoes and floor tile.

Producers said that the shortage of drip oil decreased the supply of these resins. Drip oil was becoming less and less available with the increases in use of natural gas. Consequently producers who depend upon drip oil for their raw material face the sources running out.

Ethylcellulose—Supplies of this material were ample for the current requirements of consumers. It was said that ethylcellulose was moving very slowly. Producers reported that there have been no real indications that things were picking up. Prices have held firmly to the previously established levels.

Maleics—There has not been much change in this market during the week. Prices have held firm and changes in the schedules were anticipated. Producers reported that there was some loss of demand from industrial finishes which were down because consumers lacked steel for their finished products during the long strike. Since it takes a while for the steel to flow back to all these channels, it was anticipated that there will not be too much in demand for this direction for a while.

Polystyrene—Producers of the molding and casting resins reported that there has been no change in the small volume business which has been characteristic of the plastic industry for most of the summer. The material continued to move slowly. There were no indications of a pick-up in demand. Prices have held firmly to the previously established levels.

On the other hand, polystyrenes which go into the manufacture of floor tile have been moving along quite well. In referring to these resins, one producer said that this market was excellent. Pro-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tion was on the way up. The supply was good.

Terpenes—One source said that they were making more material now. There were some raw material shortages previously which were fairly well worked out by this time. Demand has held up at a relatively good level. Producers said that there would be a better supply now that production is increasing.

Natural Resins

Business for the gums continued to be rather quiet, but one source felt that there were some evidences of a little more pick-up. Prices have remained firm. It was said that the prices have probably hit bottom and would not go down any further. Prices have also been firm at the various sources of supply.

There were ample supplies at the various sources. A few items were a bit hard to get, but stocks in this country were generally good. One importer said that the supply of some things was a little tight and the supply of other items was ample. According to this source, manufacturers were not carrying any stocks, they were leaving that up to the importers. This type of hand-to-mouth buying frequently made it difficult to have the right amount of specific items in stock at the right times. It was added that larger consumers were still buying their regular commitments, but the smaller consumers were generally reluctant to buy in advance of their immediate needs.

Shellac—The market for the various grades of shellac remained relatively quiet last week. Consumers continued to buy only for their immediate requirements. One importer said that consumers were apparently waiting for the holiday to pass before they began to increase their activity.

The price of the orange grades was steady. Current quotations for lemon No. 1 were from 33c. to 36c. per pound. Lemon No. 2 was from 30c. to 32c. per pound. Superfine was quoted at a range of 29c. to 30c. per pound. And TN sold for 27c. per pound. Bleached grades were unchanged at 46c. for bonedry, in bags, and the usual 10c. differential for refined material.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Demand for the long fiber material has been greater than the supply. It was said that the three's and four's were in particular demand. The supply situation in the market for shorter fibers was described as more nearly normal. There have not been as many requests for shorter fibers as there have been for long fibers. One source said that things were beginning to pick up a little in the short fibers.

Casein—The market for European material continued to be a little firmer last week. It was said that export licenses were beginning to be issued by the Argentine Government. However, these licenses would probably expire at the end of September or October, it was added. Importers were still in the difficult position of not having anything left of their importation quotas. There was demand enough to sell the material but the importers needed new licenses and couldn't get them. Under these circumstances, Argentine casein was offered at a price ¼c. higher than the previous week, making the range between various importers 18¾c. to 19½c. per pound. French material was at 22c., duty paid. Dutch casein was 22¾c., also duty paid. And Danish material was offered in very limited quantities. In fact, practically all of Europe was sold out, the quantities available being small. This tended to strengthen the Argentine position.

It was said that domestic material was moving towards a short supply. There was very little material around. One source estimated this year's domestic output at less than 10,000 pounds, which was very low. Prices have remained steady at 28c. to 32c. per pound for standard, and 36c. to 38c. per pound for premium grade material.

Lecithin — There have been no price changes in this market and none were currently expected. Demand has held up very well, most suppliers agreed. The supply was said to be good. Consumers were not expected to have any difficulty in obtaining enough material for their immediate needs.

A new crop of beans was expected to be coming in soon, hence the supply situation seemed to be fairly well in hand. One source stated that "demand has been pretty good right along." There were no indications of any changes in the levels of demand.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—Production in July was 2,-

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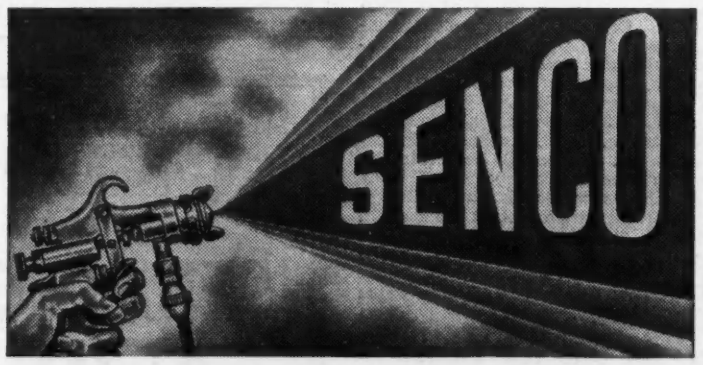

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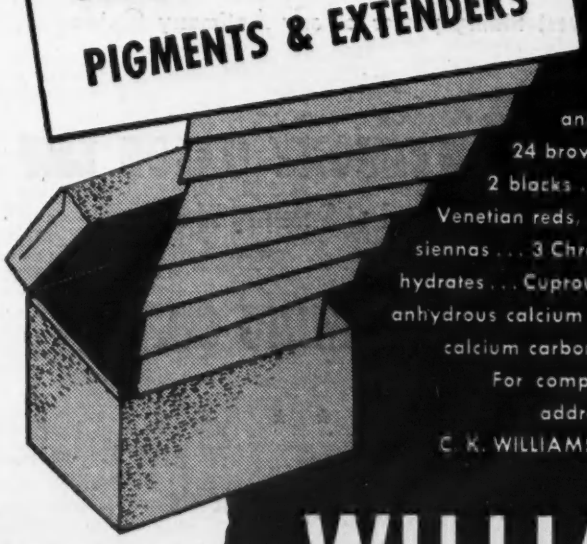

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350 50-gallon barrels, compared with 2,160 barrels in June, and 3,360 barrels in July of last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oil, Pine—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics report for the month of July indicated that production was 10,120 50-gallon barrels in that month, compared to 10,980 barrels in June, and 14,360 barrels in July 1951.

Pinetar — The Bureau report gave the total July output as 6,540 50-gallon barrels, as against 7,820 barrels in the previous month, and 10,740 barrels in July of last year.

Rosin — The report on naval stores showed that output of gum and wood rosin during July totaled 164,850 520-pound drums, compared to 156,860 similar drums in June, and 200,030 drums in July last year.

Turpentine — The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that the total output of gum and wood turpentine in July was 56,270 50-gallon barrels, compared to 58,090 barrels produced in June, and 67,820 barrels in July of 1951.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.
F	7.40*	...	...	7.33*	...
G	7.40*	...	...	...	...
K	7.26*	...	...	7.35*	...
M	...	...	...	7.15‡	7.20‡
N	...	...	...	7.37*‡	...
WG	7.35*	7.35‡	7.41*	7.39*‡	...
WW, X	7.65*	...	7.56*	7.59*‡	7.75*
Sales, USDA	476*	232*	432*	1,693*	...
Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)					
Receipts	118	15	231	50	79
Shipments	1,862	...	...	...	...
Stocks	8,964	8,979	9,210	9,260	9,339

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B-N, $8.45; WG, $8.55; WW, $8.70.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	...	...	...	4.31*	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.53†	.532†	.532†	.53†
Sales	...	8.000‡	28.000‡	17.000‡	8.000‡
Savannah Exchange (dms.)					
Receipts	121	392	270	116	136
Shipments	178	134	54	114	33
Stocks	11,762	12,020	12,236	12,238	12,341

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c. l.c.l. 72c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.49†	.46†	...	...	...

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. §Gallons.

National Gypsum Announces Promotions of North, Brown

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced two promotions in its executive staff. William M. North, secretary, has become general manager at the government-owned, National Gypsum-operated Kansas Ordnance plant at Parsons, Kan. Colon Brown, present general manager of this plant, will have general supervision of four of the company's subsidiaries, including two recently acquired concerns of Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., one with headquarters at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and the other at Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Brown will be located at the Buffalo executive offices.

Mr. North has been with National Gypsum since 1941, and secretary since 1946. Mr. Brown, manager of the company's Mobile, Ala., plant prior to assuming his duties at the Kansas Ordnance Plant, joined National Gypsum in 1938 as office manager at Mobile.

Driers for Odorless Paints Added to Line by Nuodex

A new group of driers, said to impart no odor to paints before, during or after application, are now being offered by Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Called "Odorex" these driers were specially formulated for use in resin and oil base odorless paints.

The series includes the three principally used metals—lead, cobalt and manganese. According to Nuodex, "Odorex" driers equal the drying performance of other standard driers. They complement the company's line of driers which includes naphthenates, tallates and octoates. ates.

Samples and technical information are available from the company.

Witco Issues Plasticizer Data

The properties and uses of di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate as a primary plasticizer for vinyl resins are described in a technical service report issued and now available from the Witco Chemical Company. For copies of the report (E-3), write to Witco Chemical Company, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Tributyl Phosphate Data Issued

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has published a bulletin on tributyl phosphate, No. 7 in its new series of technical data sheets. The publication gives general information on the plasticizer, its physical properties, uses and toxicity data.

Trade Briefs

Maas & Waldstein Company, Newark, N. J., has placed on the market a new line of high-solids wood finishes.

Synthane Corporation, Oaks, Pa., has appointed Harry A. Weiss to its New York district sales staff.

Dr. J. S. Long, chemical director of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has received a part-time appointment to the teaching staff at the University of Louisville.

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Nu-Enamel Control Won by E-Z Paintr

A preliminary reorganization plan giving the controlling interest in the Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, to E-Z Paintr Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., was approved last week in Chicago Federal Court. The reorganization and merger must be approved by stockholders of both companies.

Under the plan, creditors will receive 20 cents on the dollar, plus one share of new stock for every $13 owned them. Nu-Enamel stockholders will receive one share of new stock for every 100 shares of old stock. E-Z Paintr has agreed to supply more than $200,000 cash for paying creditors and setting up new capital in exchange for 189,600 shares of new stock, provided the reorganization is completed by the end of October.

Monsanto Advances Cochran

John M. Cochr n has been named Monsanto Chemical Company's technical sales representative for surface coating resins in the plastics division's Chicago sales district. Mr. Cochran joined Monsanto last year as a member of the surface coating resins technical service group. He was formerly associated with American Alkyd Industries and American Cyanamid Company.

Lead Supply Described in Booklet

To help users of lead and lead products, the Lead Industries Association, New York, has prepared a leaflet entitled, "The Dependability of Future Lead Supplies," which tells why consumers in this country may depend on adequate supplies of lead in the future and explains the reasons for last year's temporary shortage. The booklet answers some of the misleading or misunderstood statements made about this country's lead supplies and reserves in recent years. Copies, singly or in quantity, may be obtained free of charge from the association, 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Cleveland Paint Club Lists Winners at 3rd Golf Outing

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held its third golf outing of the year August 14 at the Columbia Hills Country Club, with the following winning prizes:—Class A, Jack Lilly and Jack Laing; Class B, Mark Magnuson and Al Mueller; Class C, Harry Hoopes and Charles Vaughn; Class D, Fred Palmer and D. Langton.

Winners among the guests included Ed Horn, D. O. Albrecht and K. Ronen. Mr. Magnuson, golf chairman, announced that the next golf meeting will be held September 11 at the Chagrin Valley Country Club. This event will include the annual summer ladies' night dinner dance.

Amer. Resinous Names Agent

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation and American Polymer Corporation have announced the appointment of Vulcan Sales Company of 7414 Jarboe street, Kansas City, Mo., as agents in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas and Western Missouri.

Drier Catalyst Development Told by Advance Solvents

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the development of a new product which it calls "Zirco Drier Catalyst." The material is said to be basically a zirconium chemical complex in mineral spirits solution, containing a standardized metal content of 6 percent zirconium metal.

The company states that the material demonstrates a quality not found with any other metals used for film forming processes. Its synergistic quality in combination with the regularly used metals, such as cobalt, manganese, lead and calcium is said to give the paint formulator a new drying auxiliary dependable for film hardness.

Buffalo Paint Club Sets Golf Outing for Tomorrow

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold another golf outing tomorrow at the Transit Valley Country Club near Buffalo, N. Y. Luncheon, golf throughout the afternoon, dinner and the award of prizes are on the program. The final golf meeting of the season will be held September 9 at the Wanakah Country Club.

Modene Names Huff Sales Head

Unexcelled Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Floyd C. Huff as director of sales of the Modene Paint Company, Chelsea, Mass., a division of Unexcelled. Mr. Huff, formerly national sales manager in charge of specialty sales for the Glidden Company and prior to that western division manager for Devoe & Raynolds Company, will have charge of the new expansion program of Modene.

Cyanamid Names Dubbs Philadelphia Resins Mgr.

F. S. Dubbs has been appointed Philadelphia branch manager of the coating resins department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, and will continue to be in charge of resin sales in the Philadelphia area. Mr. Dubbs joined Cyanamid in 1926 and represented its industrial chemicals division in the New York area until 1930, when he was transferred to Philadelphia. Prior to his new appointment with the coating resins department, he served as assistant manager of the industrial chemicals division's Philadelphia office.

Trade Briefs

Wamblu Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., i discontinuing operations after thirty years.

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., has named Anthony D. Eastman personnel relations director.

C. J. Filipkowski, office manager of the eastern district of the Martin-Senour Company, has been made a member of the twenty-five-year c[illegible]

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest for oils and fats continued spotty last week. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, restricting purchases to nearby requirements. Offers of edible vegetable oil were limited, and sales took place at fractional advances. Crude peanut oil was sold at an increase of ½ cent per pound.

Asking price of crude coconut oil was raised fractionally for prompt shipment, due to increased demand from Europe. Copra also was higher, up $2.50 per ton.

Tallow and greases became easier with slackened demand and weaker western markets. Prices of all grades were reduced fractionally. Trading was fairly active at the lower levels, with soapmakers participating.

An improved tone developed in edible olive oil in the local market, due to reduced stocks of good quality oil and a temporary embargo placed on shipments from Spain. Quotations were lifted 10 cents to 15 cents per gallon.

Consumers of linseed oil limited purchases to nearby requirements, but showed little interest in future deliveries. Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of flaxseed. Tung oil declined fractionally early in the week, but rallied as cheap lots were absorbed and offerings were advanced to levels prevailing a week ago. Other drying oils continued inactive. Oiticica oil was unchanged and nominal. Refined fish oils were quiet and asking prices could have been discounted for carlot quantities. Dehydrated castor oil was in fair request against contracts, while new business was slow.

Palm oil was weaker and reduced fractionally for spot delivery. Crude ricebran oil also was unsettled and lower.

There was no improvement in the quiet consuming demand for carnauba wax. Prices were without change and nominal. Crude beeswax was firmer for shipment from Africa and stocks on spot were lifted 1 cent per pound. Offers from Africa also were scarce, chiefly for future shipment.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb.
N. Y., ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. to 15c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean foots, 50%, ¼c. per lb.
crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, palm, ½c. per lb.
Ricebran, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 24, 1951
104.00	103.46	101.00	130.21

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Activity was restricted to withdrawal of oil against former contracts. Trading was slow. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Coconut—Improved inquiry for crude for European delivery stiffened the market and prices were raised ¾c. to 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for August and first half of September shipment. At New York market was higher at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—Trading was reported quiet. Market was higher at $132.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and $137.50 per ton, New York.

Corn—Crude was firmer and light sales were reported at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills up ¼c. Offerings were scarce. Refined oil was higher at 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was active last week. Market remained on a steady basis, reflecting the firmness of soybeans and crude cottonseed oil. Trade interests supported nearby deliveries and removal of hedges from September and against sales of futures have reduced open interest to about 4,736 contracts. Cash demand for refined oil showed slight improvement, while refiners absorbed moderate volume of crude peanut and soybean oils.

Crude cottonseed oil scarce and firmer, reflecting the tendering of about 30 tankcars of oil, August 20 to the government on price support program. In the Southeast and Valley crude was sold and bid at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 13c. bid in Texas.

Cotton consumption for the period June 29 to August 2 averaged 28,858 bales per working day, compared with 34,798 bales for the June period and 32,003 bales a year ago according to the Census Bureau. Consumption of cotton in the July period totaled 692,594 bales, against 695,965 bales in June and 768,072 bales, July last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 22 follow:

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	569	15.76	15.54	15.67S
October	483	15.91	15.60	15.80S
December	433	15.96	15.66	15.87S
March	225	16.04	15.75	15.97S
May	188	16.00	15.78	15.95S
July	35	16.07	15.80	15.95@15.98

Total sales, 1,953 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Light tendering of oil to PMA on Wednesday and apparently will continue for definite time. Supplies of soybean and cottonseed meals exhausted in this territory. None available until after new ceiling announced.

Linseed—While trading was light and spotty, the market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of flaxseed. Consumers absorbed fair sized quantities against former contracts, but showed little interest in forward requirements. Raw oil was unchanged at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16¼c., tankcars, New York delivery. Most of the business of late has been confined to less carlot quantities.

Minneapolis.—Bookings of raw linseed oil held at a slack rate as rank and file of the trade pursued a cautious buying policy last week. The usual spot and nearby business was reported but majority of paint manufacturers and other users held to the sidelines, being well covered on needs for nearby and beyond. Concessions were being offered to induce bookings. Users were keeping a close watch on the market, hopeful marketings of flaxseed would be stepped up to enable crushers to revise their price ideas. Raw oil was quoted steady at 15c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Shipping specifications were only fair to moderate for this time of the year.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	8,100,000	8,460,000
Since Sept. 1	403,162,000	476,840,000

Flaxseed—Market was slightly off from the high of a week ago, due to profittaking. Offerings were still limited.

Minneapolis.—The price of No. 1 cash flaxseed reached the highest point the previous week in about five months, numerous cars being sold at $4.18 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Crushers continued to offer option price (September price) for No. 1 seed all week, even though speculative action in the futures market forced prices sharply higher. Later some weakness developed on pit selling and profit-taking. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market amounted to 53 cars and 4,000 bushels in trucklots while "to-arrive" sales totaled 62 cars and close to 60,000 bushels. Actual marketings of flaxseed (spot stuff, seed for CCC account and delivery against old to-arrive bookings) totaled 508 cars, compared with 221 cars in the previous week and 41 cars in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis amounted to 48 cars, compared with 34 cars in the preceding week and 215 cars a year ago. Good progress was reported in the Upper Midwest flaxseed harvest, although intermittent rains held up swathing in some southern Minnesota areas. Movement of new-crop seed was slow and producers appeared to be in a holding mood.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	863,600	76,500	81,600	476,000
Since Sept. 1	24,964,400	25,987,000	4,876,900	7,031,000

Oiticica—Consuming demand continued slow and quotations were unchanged and nominal. Refined oil was quoted at 21½c. to 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums were unchanged at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Olive—An embargo has been placed temporarily on shipments of oil from Spain. This improved consuming inquiry and market became firmer. Prices were lifted 10c. to 15c. per gallon to $2.25 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, depending upon quality and quantity. Imports totaling 2,500 drums were noted at New York, last week the bulk of which was sold before arrival. Olive foots were inactive and nominal at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, spot delivery, as to quantity.

Palm—Market was easier and prices were reduced fractionally. Clarified oil

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

was quoted at 12.20c. per pound, drums and 10.35c. per pound, tankcars, spot delivery.

Peanut—Offerings of crude were light, with sales reported at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ½c. Refined oil was lifted to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Buying interest continued slow. Prices were unchanged and nominal at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt, delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was firmer, with higher soybeans. Trading was fairly active. Tankcars were quoted at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, August and first half September. October-December was held at 11¼c. Refined oil was higher at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 22 follow:

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	48	11.43	11.27	11.40S
October	13	11.30	11.15	11.10@11.15
December	9	11.35	11.15	11.25S
March	30	11.45	11.22	11.45S
May	6	11.45	11.45	11.45@11.55
July	5	11.50	11.50	11.50@11.60

Total sales, 111 contracts.

Tung—This market became steadier after trading took place at 37¾c. and 37⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York spot delivery, early in the week. Offerings were raised to the previous level of 38c. and 38¼c. for prompt delivery. October delivery was quoted at 37⅝c. and November-December 37¼c. same basis. Interest in forward positions continued slow. Drums were unchanged at 39½c. to 40c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 28½c. per pound; No. 3, 28¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 35.10c. per pound, l.c.l.; unbodied, 33.60c. per pound, l.c.l. Coconut, crude, 9½c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13¾c. per pound; refined, 17.27c. per pound. Cottonseed, crue, 13½c. per pound, Texas; 13⅜c. per pound, Valley; refined, 17c. per pound. Linseed, 16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 16½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 20c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 11½c. per pound, midwest; refined, 14¾c. per pound. Tung, 38¼c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slackened demand and increased offerings weakened the market and prices dropped ¼c. for all grades. Export inquiry was reported fair, with actual business quiet. Choice white was lower at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4⅛c. house, 3¾c. and brown, 3¼c., same basis.

Lard—Futures were easier with grains and prices declined fractionally. Business was reported spotty. Cash lard was nominal at 11⅛c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in the United States, August 1 totaled 133,359,000 pounds, compared with 132,041,000 pounds, July 1 and 46,818,000 pounds, August 1 last year. The 5-year August 1 average is 123,546,000 pounds.

Tallow—Reduced buying interest, especially for export and weaker western markets unsettled this market and quotations declined ¼c. per pound. Domestic business was fairly active, with soapers taking moderate quantities at lower levels. Fancy was quoted at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅞c.; special, 5½c. and No. 1, 4⅜c. same basis.

Animal Oils

Buying interest lacked snap, as users limited demand to fill-in quantities. Grease oils were unchanged at the recent decline. Trading in neatsfoot oil continued slow, and supplies were available at 1c. reduction announced last week. Oleo oil was in limited supply in good demand. Oleo stearine was nominal at 14c. to 14½c. per pound, barrels, New York, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod—Quietness prevailed in this market. Prices were unchanged and merely nominal in the absence of trading. Tanked Newfoundland oil was quoted at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, as to quantity and delivery.

Refined Fish—Trading in refined grades was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged, but could have been shaded for carlot quantities. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10½c. per pound and alkali refined at 11½c., tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and nominal at 6c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore and 5½c., f.o.b. Gulf points.

The Department of Commerce has confirmed the amount of fish oils shipped from the United States to Norway totaling 9.026,680 pounds valued at $1,281,252 during 1951. It was further disclosed that Norway did not produce enough fish oil during that year to meet its own requirements in addition to its export commitments.

Los Angeles.—Agreement has been reached at Monterey with sardine fishermen for payment of sardines at $70 per ton, with first boats out August 17. No sardines landed. Bids for sardine oil at 7½c. per pound and 9c. asked. Crude tuna oil offered at 5¾c. per pound. San Pedro with last sales at 5½c. Anchovy oil offered at 5½c.

Fatty Acids

Business continued light, as consumers restricted demand to immediate requirements. Red oil and stearic acid were steady and quotably unchanged. Vegetable fatty acid also were without change and reflected the firmness of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Reports from Washington stated that Office of Price Stabilization will issue an order within next few days prohibiting sales of oilseed mixtures at prices higher than ceilings of the major ingredients in any mixture.

Cottonseed Meal—Mills in the South not offering new crop meal, preferring to await government action as to price ceilings. Old crop stocks practically exhausted.

Linseed Meal—Offers confined to linseed mixtures, as sellers withdrew straight meal from the market. Trading in mixes slackened last week.

Minneapolis.—Straight linseed meal offers were withdrawn and only the "mixtures" were available for spot through September shipment at around $89.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. At times, resellers were quoting the mixtures as high as $91 and $93 a ton but the crusher price near week-end was around $89.50 a ton, bulk. Resistance was reported in the recently-inaugurated mixes but this was expected to disappear—as it had when soybean meal mixes first made their ap-

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pearance early this spring. Shipping directions on linseed meal mixes were excellent.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	16,080,000	11,220,000
Since Sept. 1	540,900,000	832,260,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Higher cost of replacements and limited stocks on spot further strengthened African crude and prices were raised 1c. per pound. Offers for shipments were light and restricted to forward delivery. Stocks on spot were held at 47c. to 48c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Refined grades were in quiet demand and quotably unchanged.

Carnauba — Trading continued slow, especially for consumers account. Quotations remained unchanged and nominal for all grades. No. 3 crude ranged from 96c. to 98c. per pound and refined at $1.01 to $1.02 per pound, as to quantity. No. 1, yellow was unchanged at $1.26 to $1.28 per pound and No. 2, $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Quietness prevailed in this item. Refined was quoted nominally at 79c. to 80c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Peanut Storage Facilities Are Purchased by CCC

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that the Commodity Credit Corporation has completed contracts for the purchase of seventeen grain storage structures for use in the peanut producing area of Texas and Oklahoma so that farmers in the area can participate in the 1952 peanut price support program.

Contracts have been completed in accordance with terms of an offer announced by the department on July 30. The successful bidder was the Midwestern Steel Building Company, Oklahoma City, Okla. The structures will have a total grain storage capacity of approximately 658,000 bushels. The cost of each structure to CCC on a completed and erected basis is $10,836.32, or approximately 28 cents per bushel capacity.

In Texas the structures will be located at Floresville, Hallettsville, Whitney, Elkhart, Grapeland, Decatur, Whitesboro, and Sulphur Springs. The sites in Oklahoma will be Fort Cobb and Anadarko.

French Fats, Oil Industry Teams View US Methods

Two groups of the French fats and oils industry last week began a series of productivity studies in this country aimed at increasing the efficiency and output of plants producing soaps, detergents and glycerin, and edible fats and oils. An eleven-man fats and oils productivity team, here to study methods of extracting and refining oil from copra, cottonseed, soybeans, castor beans, flaxseed, peanuts and corn, last week visited plants in the New York metropolitan area. Visits in the same area were also made by a nine-man soap and detergents productivity team.

Itinerary of the fats and oils group is as follows:—August 25-26, Cleveland, Ohio; August 26-September 1, Chicago; September 2, Decatur, Ill.; September 3, Peoria, Ill.; September 4, Chicago; September 5, Red Wing, Minn.; September 6-13, Los Angeles, Calif.; September 14-16, Sherman, Tex.; September 17-20, Chattanooga, Tenn.; September 21-25, Washington, D. C., and September 26-27, New York.

The soap team will continue its visits of plants in the New York area this week, and will remain in New York until September 1. Thereafter, its itinerary is as follows:—September 1-3, Philadelphia; September 3-6, Wilmington, Del.; September 6-10, Chicago; September 11-13, St. Louis, Mo.; September 14-18, Washington, D. C., and September 19-21, New York.

The fats and oils team departs for France September 27, while the soap group leaves six days earlier.

Berger Joins Blaw-Knox Chemical Plants Division

Ralph W. Berger has joined the staff of the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., assigned to the midwest branch as a sales engineer. Mr. Berger will devote his time to sales and new project development in the fatty acid and glycerine fields and to specialized engineering on foreign business in the fats and oils industry.

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LOOK OVER THE CONTENTS

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8. Districts for Industrial-waste Treatment
9. Sampling and Analysis of Wastes
10. Combining Wastes from Several Plants to Reduce Costs
11. The Pollutional Effect of Various Wastes
12. Methods of Waste Treatment
13. Equipment for Waste Treatment and Its Selection
14. Coagulants and Chemicals
15. Handling Industrial Wastes in Municipal Systems and Charges Therefor
16. Factors in the Development of Low-cost Plants
17. Reuse of Wastes and Recovery of Values

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FILTERS
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
8'x8' Oliver, lead covered.
4'x5'3" Oliver, steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood.
3'x4' Oliver, steel.
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves.
36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.
12" Sperry, aluminum chambers.

KETTLES—REACTORS
2000 gal. agit., jackt'd., 200 PSI (3).
1300 gal. 6'x6', 60 PSI, U69, SS.
1000 gal. 54"x7'x¾", 300 PSI.
500 gal. Pfaudler, type LL.
400 gal. Pfaudler, jackt'd., agit.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x125'x½".
10'x90'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
8'x80'x¾" Vulcan.
7'x45'x½".
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'6"x40'x⅜".
5'x30' Ruggles Cole, indirect.
4'x35'x½" with burner.
5'6"x25' Allis-Chalmers, complete.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS—CRUSHERS
24"x24", single roll.
40"x14", 2 roll.
18"x36", jaw.
48" Symons, disc.
14"x16", 2 roll, spiked.
No. 222, type R, Allis Chalmers.
23"x12' double shaft, L. B. Pug.
10'x48" Hardinge.
5'6"x20' Smidth.
Raymond #1 (2).
Raymond, 4-roll.
6'x8' Abbe, style GPH (2).
6'x8' Patterson.
K-200 Kombinator, SS.
5'x22', tube, Silex lined.
Day, 3-roll, 16"x40".
Stedman, 36", 4-roll, cage.
A2 Jeffrey, 24"x18".
Williams No. 3.
Size 1 Allis-Chalmers.

MIXERS
Paddle, double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Readco 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Blystone, 48"x67", 500 gals. (2).
Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Dayton, 100 gals., vert., steel, agit.
3900 gal. jackt'd., ASME (7).
Champion, 110 gals.
Johnson, paddle, 2190 cu. ft. (2).

SCREENS
4'x7' Tyler, single deck.
4'x10' Tyler, single deck (2).
4'x5' Tyler, single deck (2).
3'x6' enclosed, single deck.

STILLS
600 gal. copper.
1500 gal., jacketed, cast iron.

TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS
135,000 gal. 30'x26' with coils.
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" WP 150 PSI, ASME.
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
8,200 gal. 70"x40'x2" 390 PSI (4).
6,000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" aluminum.
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜", type 430 SS.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,200 gal. 5'x8'.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.
480 gal., 4'x5', wood (NEW).
450 gal., 42"x6' (2).
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

TANKS—LEAD LINED
525 gal. 42"x7', agitated.
900 gal. 5'x6', agitated.
1200 gal. 5'x8'.

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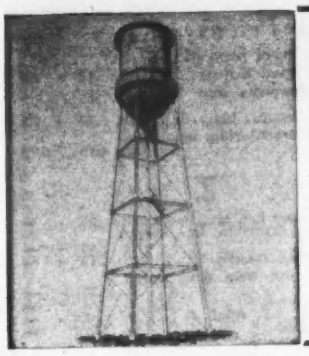
Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS



WATER TANK

150,000 gal.—with Steel Structure Tank measures—26' dia. x 29' 9" high. From ground to top of tank—150' 6". 16" Pipe from ground to bottom of Tank.

Will sell "as-is" or re-erected

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELHPIA 31, PA.

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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"Geared to Serve You"

Fitzpatrick Model D, s/s Comminutor, 5 H.P. motor.
Micro Pulverizer, Model S H 1—Motor Driven.
One J. H. Day 50 gal. double arm, sigma bladed mixer, M.D.
Sharples #16 Super Clarifier, M.D.
50 Gal. Ceramic Reactor S/S coils, explosion proof motor.
Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 150 gallon.
What have you for sale?
List your surplus with us!

JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
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HEAVY DUTY MIXER
DAY "HERCULES" SIX BARREL
ALSO
#12 SWEETLAND FILTER

EMSCO EQUIPENT CO.
AFFILIATE OF EMIL SCHROTH
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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter with Scavenger Plate, Model #18-S-12.

1—A. T. & M. 30" Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Perforated Basket, Underdriven.
1—A. T. & M. 40" Centrifuge, Centerslung Rubber Perforated Basket.
1—Tolhurst 14" Centrifuge, Rubber Perforated Basket.
1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter #PN-14.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln 7' x 120', complete with 4 speed motor, Bucket Conveyors and all auxiliary equipment.
1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Kiln, 7½' x 60'.
1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Kiln, 10½' x 60'.
1—Buflovak Pilot Plant Vacuum Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8", Stainless Steel Drums.
1—Buflovak Pilot Plant Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8", Stainless Steel Drums.
4—Haveg 2,000 gals. cap. Storage Tanks.

4—Shriver Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 24" x 24", Closed Delivery, 1" Frames, 35 Chambers each.

2—Sweetland Rotary Steel Filters with Monel filter cloth, 5'3" x 6' with all auxiliary equipment.
1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-S-26.
1—Shriver 42" x 42" Evedur Plate & Frame Filter Press, 40 Chambers, Closed Delivery.
1—Shriver Aluminum 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 34 Chambers, Closed Delivery, 3" Frames (Unused).
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1,600 gals. capacity (Unused).
1—Pfaudler Nickel Jacketed Crystallizing Dish, 150 gals. cap.
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle 10 gals. cap., Tilting Type 125 lbs. Jack.
2—Baker Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves, size of Shelves 5' x 5'.
3—Hall Reaction Tanks, 2,000 gals. cap. with Agitators.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unville 2-4900

Goodrich Chemical Making Cold Rubber in Own Plant

The first commercial use of a "cold" or low temperature polymerization process in privately-owned American rubber-making plants has been started by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, according to John R. Hoover, president. He said that "Hycar" oil resistant rubbers made by the method are now available, and will provide longer product life and better performance.

Although the making of rubber by the low temperature technic was developed by B. F. Goodrich Company as early as 1940, it has been used only in government-owned GR-S plants until now, said Mr. Hoover. The new "Hycar" rubbers are available from full scale production units at Goodrich Chemical's Louisville, Ky., plant. They are being made in quantities large enough to enable customers to utilize them immediately on a factory basis, Mr. Hoover added.

Carbon Black Booklet Issued

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has published a revised edition of its booklet entitled, "Carbon Black Pigments." The booklet gives a complete list of Cabot's line of carbon black, discusses its pelletized blacks, provides packing information, and then offers brief descriptions of its blacks for the paint, ink, plastics and paper industries. Also included in the publication is information on the conductivity of Cabot carbon blacks and testing procedures, and a chart giving a technical rundown on each product.

BUY BEST in the WEST

Buflovak 42" x 108" Double Drum Dryer.
Sharples Py-14 Super-D-Cantor.
Sweetland No. 12 Filter, 36 lvs. on 4" cent.
Sweetland No. 5 Filter, 30 lvs. on 2" cent.
Enterprise 7' x 60' Steam Tube Dryer.
Rotex Model 52 screen, 2 Deck 60" x 120".
Eimco 8' x 8' Rotary Vac. Filter, Complete.
Oliver 5'3" x 10' Rotary Vac. Filter.
AT&M 40" basket, Solid Steel, 25 HP.
Copper Still, 48" x 50' column, Complete.
Sperry 36" Filter, 60 P & F, Hyd. cls.
Shriver 30" Filter, 29 pits-30 frms.
Sperry 18" Bronze Filter, 25 rec. pits.
Multiclone Dust Collector, Model 25-S.
Condensers, 1900-2300 sq. ft. Steel (8).
6' x 16' Coil Evaporator, Stainless.
Moore 4' x 5' Steel Ball Mill, 15 HP ex Prf.
600# S. S. Ribbon Mixer, 5 HP.
7½" x 60' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
Oliver 4' x 6' Cast Iron Rotary Filter.
Anderson Super Duo Expellors, Complete (2).
Patterson 4' x 5' Lined Pebble Mill, 5 HP.
Abbe Tube Mill, 42" x 10', Porc. Lined.
Stokes Model BB-2 Rotary Tablet Press.
4' x 24' Rotary Dryer, Complete.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.
514 BRYANT STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.

AVAILABLE — Our Show Room

KLEIN FILTER, 60 sq. ft., in Stainless Steel
IPECO WET Mixer, 15 Gal. Stainless Steel
SCHMIEG FUME & Dust SCRUBBER, 1000 CFM
KLEIN FILTER FEEDER, ALSO: Drum Drain Racks, Dollies, Roller, Wheel & Power Conveyors

IPECO, 26-48 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, N. Y.
At Subways, Parking, RA 9-6200

FOR SALE

3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" slow speed.
Mixer: Day #6 100 gal., jktd., 25 hp.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaporlite st. steel.
Pony Mixer: Day 40 gal., 5 hp.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 350 gal., st. steel.
Mikro-Atomizer: No. 5, with 5 hp. motor.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp motor
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Filters: Sparkler, Alsop, Ertel, Industrial.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Tank: 1000 gal., type 316, stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

1—New Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center-Slung Centrifuge.
2—Eppenbach 7½ H.P. S.S. Agi Mixers with 150 gal. S.S. Jack. Kettles.
3—Lee 300 Gallon S.S. Jack. Tanks with D.M. Agitators.
4—S.S. Jack. Kettles 125 to 150 gals. with D.M. Agitators.
4 Aluminum Tubular Condensers 100 and 160 sq. ft.
1—Syntron S.S. Vibraflow Feeder Conveyor Type 4S.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Shelf Dryer. Six 24"x36" Shelves.
1—Combination S.S. Fowler Rotary Filler & Resina Capper.
3—Filter Presses 18" to 42" Wd. Plate and Frame.
2—Sperry 36" C.I. & Wood Filter Presses, Hyd. Closures.
2—Shriver 12" and 18" Alum. Plate & Frame Filter Presses.
2—Dopp Cast Iron Kettles 250 & 800 Gals. with Agitators.
1—Type 347 S.S. 950 gallon Jack. Kettle.
4—Charlotte & Premier S.S. Colloid Mills to 75 g.p.h.
5—Abbe Jar & Pebble Mills 1 to 75 gals.
3—Day & Ross 12"x32" and 14"x40" Three Roller Mills.
3—Day 20, 75 and 250 gal. double Arm Jack. Mixers.
1—Day 600# Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Stokes 43A Stainless Steel Granulator.
2—Mikro 2TH Pulverizers 10 H.P.
1—Gruendler W.B. Jr. Pulverizer 10 H.P.
1—Robinson 1212 Rotary Cutter 10 H.P.
4—Stokes 212C Hi-Vac. Pumps—100 cfm.
1—Rotex Screen 40"x120"—M.D.
2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines—"DS-3" and "DD-2".
10—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks 150 to 2,500 gallons.
3—Double Drum Dryers 48"x108" and 42"x120".
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27"x36".
5—S.S. Truck Tanks 3,000 gallons.

We Buy Complete Plants or Individual Items.
Send us your Inquiries and Lists of Surplus.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
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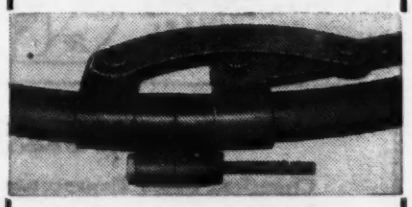
Announcing—
LEVER-BOLT RINGS FOR FULL REMOVABLE HEAD DRUMS



Providing the convenience which has made the lever type ring so popular, and the positive security of the bolted ring which is so essential.

The only locking ring which combines both of these features.

Write for particulars on this latest development in barrel locking rings.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND, OHIO

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less: 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, Water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12, N. Y. HOllis 8-2900.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration OPD 498.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 499.

FORMULAS WANTED

Will Buy formula for latex cement—adhesive—used in the making of seamless shoes. P.O. Box 2948, Havana.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 507.

PLANTS WANTED

Individual wishes to buy small, sound company, long established, with annual sales $200,000 to $600,000. Will buy outright or controlling interest. Reply held very confidential. OPD 518.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Pharmaceutical chemist, B.S. or M.S., experienced in Product Development, Tableting; Formulations. Excellent opportunity, Rochester, N. Y. location. For details write OPD 519.

RESPONSIBLE SALES ORGANIZATION

wishes to represent an

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FIRM

in the South and Southwest

Address

P. O. Box 33 Asher Sub-station, Little Rock, Arkansas

SOLVENTS RECLAIMED

- Waste Batches
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- By-Products Recovered

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CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
82 BEAVER ST., New York 5, N.Y.
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AGENCIES WANTED

Chemical Sales Representative and Distributor, Detroit, Michigan, established over twenty five years, D. & B. rated, desires additional lines for distribution Metropolitan Detroit and surrounding territory.

Address all inquiries to

Box No. 512, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

WANTED—SURPLUS

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.

Wastes — Residues — By-Products

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

Cyanamid Resins Department Appoints Morris N.E. Mgr.

J. K. Morris has been named New England branch manager of the coating resins department of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Operating out of Cyanamid's newly consolidated office in Boston, he will continue to service the firm's coating resin accounts in the New England area.

Mr. Morris joined Cyanamid in 1932 and was assigned to the industrial chemicals division. In 1949 he was transferred to the coating resins department.

Cottonseed Feeds Ceiling

—Continued from page 5

ceiling price at $80 a ton, bulk, for cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, f.o.b. mill, for Tennessee, Alabama and east Arkansas. Ceiling prices in other production areas vary to reflect normal price differentials. This ceiling is expected to mean increased prices in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and North and South Carolina.

California, Arizona Prices

Prices in California and Arizona, which were frozen under GCPR, at levels far below their normal relationship to prices in other areas, will be increased to a greater extent to bring them in line with the ceilings now being established in other producing areas.

The regulation fixes processor dollars and cents ceilings for all cottonseed feed products, including cottonseed cake, flakes, meal, sized cake, pellets, cubes, hulls, hull bran and cottonseed feed. Dollars and cents markups are provided for the various classes of distributors.

Chemical Projects Top

—Continued from page 3

Peter Cooper Corporation (U. S. Glue)—Glue at Carrollville, Wisc., $34,380.

Davidson Chemical Corporation—Phosphoric acid, uranium and phosphates at Ridgewood, Fla., $12,410,000.

Diamond Alkali Company—*Trichlorethylene at Houston, Tex., $1,290,000, and chlorine, also at Houston, $8,750,000.

Dow Chemical Company—Chemicals at New York harbor, $1,450,000.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.—*Nitric acid at Gibbstown, N. J., $690,000; *titanium dioxide pigment at Baltimore, Md., $210,000; *fungicides at Houston, Tex., $30,000, and cellulose acetate flake and yarn at Waynesboro, Va., $7,250.

General Tire & Rubber Company—Vinyl chloride and polymers at Calvert City, Ky., $6,000,000.

Givaudan Corporation—Chemicals at Delawanna, N. J., $48,000.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company—Chemicals at Avon Lake, Ohio, $269,991.

Hercules Powder Company—Dresinate at Hattiesburg, Miss., $48,570.

Koppers Company—*Resorcinol at Petrolia, Pa., $873,490; ethylene oxide, etc, at Port Arthur, Tex., $8,768,550, and benzol at Kobuta, Pa., $240,535.

Linde Air Products Company—Oxygen, nitrogen and argon at Tonawanda, N. Y. $325,000.

Mathieson Chemical Corporation—Chemicals at Niagara Falls, N. Y., $500,000, and chemicals at Morgantown, W. Va. $200,000.

Monsanto Chemical Company—Chemicals at Springfield, Mass., $120,500, and chemicals at Springfield, $89,100.

Montrose Chemical Corporation of California—Monochlorobenzene at Henderson, Nev., $36,200.

National Petro-Chemical Corporation—Alcohol and chloride at Tuscola, Ill., $100,000.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—Lindane at Calvert City, K, $903,401.

John Puhl Products Company—Chemicals at Salem, W. Va., $200,000.

Rayette, Inc.—Chemicals for ordnance at St. Paul, Minn., $29,662.

Rohm & Haas Company—Phenol and acetone at Houston, Tex., $3,760,000.

Schenley Distillers, Inc.—Antibiotics at Lawrenceburg, Ind., $179,525.

Seaboard Oil Company—Sulphur at Park County, Wyo., $991,700.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc.—Pharmaceutics at West Point, Pa., $200,000.

Stauffer Chemical Company—Chemicals at Toole County, Utah, $3,087,000, and *chemicals at Niagara Falls, N. Y., $155,600.

Swift & Co.—Sulphuric acid at Norfolk, Va., $18,800.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—Phenol at Marietta, Ohio, $4,950,000; phenolic resins at Bound Brook, N., $76,700; phenolic resins at Bound Br. $127,000; monomeric styrene at Bd Brook, $119,600; polyethylene at Sh Charleston, W. Va., $1,405,700, and vinyl resins at South Charleston, $187,000.

Velsicol Corporation—Synthetic pol at Memphis, Tenn., $750,000.

Victor Chemical Works—Dicalcium phosphate at Chicago Heights, Ill., $80.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corpoon—Phosphoric acid and phosphate at Nichols, Fla., $4,500,000.

For the Bookshelf

—Continued from page 36

to (1) national income, the labor force, type and size of industrial establishments; (2) industrial health and medicine in the U.S.—historical developments and present scope; (3) the health status of the working population and the classification of industrial health hazards; (4) type and extent of plant health and medical services; (5) professional personnel in plant health and medical services; (6) facilities, equipment, records, costs and value of plant health and medical services; (7) general medical care plans for industrial workers; (8) governmental and other agency industrial health, medical, disability programs. A list of the references also is given.

TRANSACTIONS OF JOINT MEDICAL CONFERENCE, Sixteenth Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America—A Panel Discussion on Administration of Workmen's Compensation Laws. Paper 46 pages, 6x9 inches. Pittsburgh: Industrial Hygiene Foundation. 75c.

The panel conference covered in this IHF transactions bulletin No. 20 held November 14, 1951. It was full of the measure of value that characterizes the undertakings of the foundation. The panel contributors were Max R. Lapell, M.D., F.A.C.S., medical director, General Motors Corporation; Hon. Marylon, chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board of the State of New York; Hon. J. A. Miller, jr., commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry of New Jersey; Richard C. Wagner, manager, casualty department, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, New York; George Bright, M.D., The Trudeau Foundation, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Their contributions occupy sixteen pages of the transactions and interest carry the very interesting discussions from the floor.

A list of IHF trustees, executive, research advisers, and committee members is appended.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms, works.	lb.	.28	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech. rubbermakers bgs. works.	lb.	.15½	.16½
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc)			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1475	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1575	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1475	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1575	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1545	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1645	—
50% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1575	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1675	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1650	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1750	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾	—
	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls.,	works lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	—

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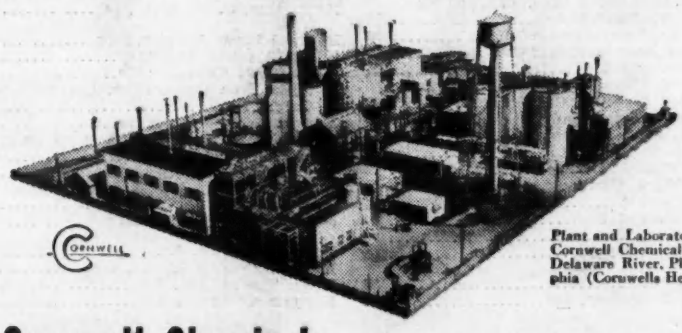

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